FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 FEBRUARY 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft attacked Tehran and Tabriz 12 February, inflicting civilian casualties and damaging houses, IRNA announced. The raids followed an Iranian missile attack on Baghdad the previous evening which IRNA said was in retaliation for Iraqi air raids on Iranian cities 11 February. A military spokesman cited by INA said the projectile hit a residential area in the Iraqi capital, killing "a number" of civilians.

Although INA reported that the 11 February Iraqi attacks on Iran included raids on Tehran, IRNA said that Iraqi aircraft violated Tehran's airspace but failed to carry out any bombing mission because of antiaircraft fire. However, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that "scores" of civilians were killed or wounded in Iraqi raids on nine other Iranian cities. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio said the targets included Qazvin, a northern city that has not previously been attacked. An Iraqi military official warned that Iraq's raids on Iranian cities will only stop if Iran stops shelling Iraqi cities and if it agrees to negotiate, WAKH reported. Iranian shelling of Basra 11 February killed 9 civilians and wounded 41, according to a communique carried by Voice of the Masses.

On the situation at the battlefronts, an Iraqi spokesman cited by INA denied Iran's claim to have infiltrated 70 km inside Iraq, stressing that no major battle has taken place in recent days. An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio asserted that Revolution Guards and Iraqi Kurdish forces allied with Iran penetrated 70 km inside northern Iraq in a guerrilla operation that began early 11 February. The attackers reportedly inflicted over 1,000 casualties in operations over a 300 sq km area, destroying Iraqi radar installations at Irbil and striking at Iraqi positions in the Rawanduz area.

Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i commented on the course of the war in a revolution anniversary speech broadcast by Tehran radio, predicting "greater triumphs" in the Karbala'-5 operations and stressing that Iran must utilize its "huge popular mobilization" to inflict the "final blow." He added that Iran is "not announcing the time of the final blow," but expressed hope that Iran will be able to celebrate victory before the next anniversary of the 1979 revolution. Khamene'i also commented on policy toward the United States, asserting that the latter was "mistaken" to search for "moderate" elements in the Iranian Administration because "there are no moderates among our country's officials" and all adhere to the path of Islam and Imam Khomeyni. Even if there were moderate elements who wanted to establish friendly relations with the United States, they would have been opposed by the people, who still regard America as Iran's greatest enemy, the president added.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani likewise discussed the U.S.-Iran affair in remarks reported by the radio, claiming that "a few days ago these people once again contacted us" through a third party. The latter gave the Iranians a telephone number that he said could be used to speak directly to President Reagan. Regarding Robert McFarlane's mission to Iran, the Majlis speaker stated that McFarlane and his group offered to stay in Iran as hostages in return for the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon, according to IRNA.

Lebanon

Israeli warplanes attacked "terrorist" targets in the Sidon area 12 February, the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio. The targets were command posts on the outskirts of the Al-Miyah wa Miyah refugee camp. AFP said the attack destroyed a building housing Fatah offices, and Beirut radio disclosed that one Palestinian was killed and six wounded.

As for the hostage crisis, Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and other officials in Jerusalem denied reports that negotiations for an exchange are under way, *The Jerusalem Post* reported, noting Peres' statement that talk of a swap is "premature and unfounded." In contrast, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri told journalists in Damascus that there are "positive signs" for implementing an exchange, according to Beirut radio. On the camps war, Birri reaffirmed Amal's intention to end its siege if the Palestinians withdraw completely inside the refugee camps. The pro-Amal Voice of National Resistance radio said that no provisions have been allowed into Burj al-Barajinah because the Palestinians have still not fully withdrawn from Maghdushah. Various appeals for assistance to the Palestinians included a cable from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, reported by JANA. The Libyan leader urged Al-Asad to ' intervene personally" to save the lives of thousands of Palestinians who are facing death in Burj al-Barajinah as a result of Amal's siege.

Jordan-Syria

In a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad cited by Amman radio, King Husayn termed the Damascus talks a "landmark" in their continuing consultations. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, who accompanied the king, stated that the talks between the two leaders centered on the situation in Lebanon, the radio reported.

Israel

A youth was wounded by gunfire as security forces in the Gaza Strip acted to disperse demonstrations protesting activities against Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. According to the radio, 30 students of the Islamic College in Hebron were arrested on suspicion of participating in riots. Al-Awdah College in Nabulus was ordered closed for 2 weeks, IDF radio reported, noting that Al-Najah University was also closed down recently.

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LE MONDE Interviews 'Arafat on Camps Situation

AU111719 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Paris, Feb 11 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasir 'Arafat urged the United Nations in an interview published here Wednesday to "guarantee the protection" of Palestinians in Lebanon.

In an interview with the French daily *Le Monde*, Mr. 'Arafat referred to the blockade of refugee camps as "genocide," and criticized the inactivity of U.N. peacekeepers in Lebanon.

Mr. 'Arafat also charged there was a conspiracy between Israel and Syria against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Mr. 'Arafat called on the United Nations to "guarantee the protection of my people, or give me the means to do it," during the interview in Tunis.

"When I left Beirut in 1982, I left the city in the hands of U.N. observers and the Multinational Force made up of French, Italians, Americans and English," said the PLO leader. He referred to a deal made at the time which was meant to guarantee the protection of Palestinian civilians after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters.

He said a U.N. observer mission in Beirut was based 200 metres (yards) from the Shatila refugee camp "and each day count the rockets that have fallen on the camp. Have they made one single declaration?"

Mr. 'Arafat said the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was in a position to intervene at the Rashidiyah camp near Sidon. He said UNIFIL's base was just two kilometres (1.5 miles) from the camp.

The PLO leader said the Palestinians' predicament in Lebanon was "a crime, a genocide like that which led to the Nuremberg trial."

"The evacuation of Palestinians was a request by Israel," said Mr. 'Arafat who added that in south Lebanon, Israeli forces and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) supported Amal's blockade of Palestinian camps with ground, air and sea shelling.

He said Syrian forces and the Shi'ite Sixth and First Brigades of the Lebanese Army helped Amal seal off the Beirut camps of Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah "without orders from their headquarters."

"There is a Syrian-Israeli plot against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon," he said, citing the example of an Israeli blockade of Lebanese ports that had stopped 13 ships taking food and supplies to the Palestinian camps.

Mr. 'Arafat refused to comment on the plight of hostages held in Lebanon or the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine that has demanded the release of 400 Arab detainees in Israel for four Western hostages it is holding.

"It's a name," said Mr. 'Arafat. "Palestine is used all over the place. Even the Iranians say the liberation of Jerusalem will follow the occupation of Basra" — the Iraqi port city that has been the target of Iran's latest major offensive.

Appeals Addressed to Arab Leaders on Camps

EA112352 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] At the invitation of Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden, and representatives of groups of the revolution present in Democratic Yemen, the Palestinian community in Democratic Yemen has declared a 48-hour hunger strike in protest against the hideous massacre and the contining siege imposed by the Amal gangs on the camps of our people in Lebanon and in solidarity with the steadfast sons of the camps who are defending their existence and are deprived of water, medicine, and food.

The sons of the Palestinian community staged a sit-in this morning in the PLO representatives' office building. Before noon, they set out in a silent procession headed by Brother 'Abbas Zaki and brother representatives of the Palestinian groups. The procession moved through Khormaksar area, and participants in the procession handed an appeal, in the name of the community, to the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity, the UN resident representative, the International Red Cross, and all the Arab and foreign embassies in Democratic Yemen. Black placards carried in the procession declared: "Take your hands off the camps of our people in Lebanon."

The participants in the sit-in presented an appeal which says:

For the fourth month running, the masses of our people in the Lebanese camps are being subjected to the most hideous siege and a continuing flagrant aggression by the fascist gangs of the Amal Movement. The missiles of these fascist gangs have destroyed all manifestations of life in these camps and killed old people, women, children, and unarmed civilians. The wounded are dying for lack of medicine and water. Children and old people are suffering from a lack of water and supplies, which has reached the point of delivering a formal [Islamic] legal opinion on eating the corpses of martyrs.

The wails of our wounded and the screams of our children, who are threatened with death through hunger and thirst, and the weeping of our bereaved mothers demand that you immediately intervene to save their lives. [passage omitted] We appeal to you to intervene immediately to lift the siege from our camps, send in medical supplies for the besieged people, and return the displaced to their homes. [passage omitted]

The participants of the sit-in also addressed a cable to Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The following is its text:

Honorable militant brother, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the PDRY:

Greetings in the revolution and struggle. We, members of the Palestinian community, who are on a hunger strike and are staging a sit-in at the PLO office in Aden, condemn all that is happening in our people's camps in Lebanon, the killing, destruction, detention, and torture. We protest the bad conditions in which our masses are living, the acute shortage of medical materials and food. They face inevitable death as a result. Things are so bad there that the eating of the corpses of our martyrs has been permitted to maintain what remains of life inside the camps. In view of this, and bearing in mind your principled stand on this conflict, we ask you to intervene immediately and urgently to stop the shedding of Palestinian blood, to lift the siege of our camps that started months ago, to send in medicine and other supplies, to return the displaced people to their homes, and to release detainees. Verily, it is revolution until victory.

The people participating in the sit-in also sent a cable to the brother president, Chadli Bendjedid. The following is the text of the cable:

Your Excellency, Honorable President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria: greetings in the revolution and struggle. We, members of the Palestinian community in Aden, with our different political and popular organizations, have declared a hunger strike and sit-in because of the current sad events; namely, the siege and destruction of our people's refugee camps in Lebanon. We make the following appeal to you, because brotherly Algeria has material and political weight in our Arab homeland, has accumulated massive revolutionary experience, and occupies a leading and distinguished position alongside our just and legitimate struggle. Since your brotherly country hosted the Arab League session that established the seven-man committee, we ask you to put all your weight behind the struggle to save our people from death and the unjust conspiracy against their right to life, liberation, and return.

Once again we appeal to you to take swift, practical steps to contain the deteriorating situation. This is not just for the sake of Lebanon. If the situation continues as it is, the violence may escalate and threaten all nationalist and Arab interests.

May you live long for the struggle. Revolution until victory.

The participants in the sit-in also sent another cable to Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Here is the text:

Honorable Militant Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution: greetings in the revolution and struggle. The malice and fascism of the neodenominationalists has reached a threatening point. For the fourth consecutive month women, children, and old people are being killed wholesale in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The pretexts and excuses for this are false. The intention is to silence our guns and disrupt our people.

We, members of the Palestinian community in Aden, together with the masses of our people, wherever they may be, appreciate your great, positive role and your brave, true stand in defending the right of our people to live and fight the Zionist enemy. We appeal to you on behalf of the children who are now dying of hunger and thirst in the camps because of the seige imposed on them by the Amal Movement and its supporters. We ask you to intervene personally and directly to stop the shedding of Palestinian blood, particularly following the martyrdom of the children yesterday. The hunger there has become so bad that legal opinion has been issued permitting the eating of martyr's corpses, so that the survivors can stand firm against the black malice of the stooges of Zionism and imperialism.

Once again we appeal to you, in the name of the martyrs, women, children, and old people, to intervene personally and directly to stop this dreadful massacre. We declare an open hunger strike until this bloody conspiracy is halted. Verily, it is revolution until victory.

PLO Official in Kuwait Meets Soviet Envoy

JN112031 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1815 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] PLO representative in Kuwait Brother 'Awni Battash has received the Soviet ambassador to the State of Kuwait and informed him of appeals to the Soviet Union by PNC members, resistance representatives, and the Palestinian popular unions in Kuwait for urgent action to lift the siege around the camps in Lebanon and to help send food and medical supplies to our people there, who are suffering from severe starvation and disease. During the meeting, they also reviewed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and the suffering of our people in the camps as a result of the siege imposed on them by the Amal gangs, the Lebanese Army's 6th and 1st Brigades, and the Syrian special forces.

Algerian Official Meets 'Arafat, SDAR President

LD092134 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Algiers, 9 Feb (APS) — Mohamed Cherif Messadia, member of the FLN Political Bureau and official in charge of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat received Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR and Polisario Front secretary general, this afternoon.

During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two revolutions and the recent developments in the Saharan people's struggle. The meeting also was an occasion for the two sides to analyze a number of international issues and their repercussions on the march of the liberation of peoples.

Mohamed Cherif Messadia also received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Palace of Nations this afternoon.

The two sides reviewed a number of issues and analyzed the current Arab situation in general and the latest development of the situation on the Palestinian scene in particular, primarily the tragedy of the Palestinian camps. Questions related to unifying Palestinian ranks also were discussed, together with relations between the two revolutions.

Fatah's Al-Za'im on Palestinian Issues, 'Arafat
PM111615 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Feb 87 p 4

[Interview with PLO leader Abu al-Za'im by Solomon Bouman: "Palestinian Rebel Abu al-Za'im Wants Peace With Israel"]

[Text] Amman, 5 Feb — "Yasir 'Arafat has raped the Palestinian revolution. He threatens its continued existence. His faint-hearted leadership does not lead to anything other than the spilling of Palestinian blood and terrorism." This is just a sample from the long tirade of Fatah dissident General Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] against the PLO leader who has incurred the displeasure of what is still a relatively small circle of Palestinians.

The general, born 50 years ago in Bayt Surik close to Jerusalem, was among the very first Fatah fighters. As head of the Fatah guerrilla movement's military intelligence service from 1974 to 1986, he played an important part in the formation of strategy against Israel, and he got to know Abu 'Ammar (Yasir 'Arafat) very well. Now he presents himself in Amman, the Jordanian capital, as the leader of the "Palestinian alternative."

Abu al-Za'im is a Palestinian fighter, as he says, who has come to the realization that only the acceptance of peace with Israel offers the prospect of an end to the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, Arab Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. Because Yasir 'Arafat stands in the way of this peace option Al-Za'im plans to remove the PLO leader from the PLO chair this summer through democratic channels (the election of a new Palestinian National Council).

Surrounded by like-minded Fatah military leaders and former PLO Ambassador Khadir Mansur, who accompanied Yasir 'Arafat on his triumphant entrance into the UN General Assembly in 1974, Gen Abu al-Za'im received me in his headquarters in a suburb of Amman. The general appears calm and self-assured. It does not escape him that almost supernatural forces would need to be invoked to remove Yasir 'Arafat, who has been the symbol of the Palestinian revolution for 20 years.

Gen Abu al-Za'im realizes that Yasir 'Arafat, with his grip on the large Palestinian funds and the Palestinian media and with his Arab legality, is a formidable opponent. The general derives his faith that the tide is nevertheless turning against 'Arafat from contacts with the Palestinian elite and from the general climate in the Arab world. He notes a growing frustration in the Palestinian diaspora, among the Palestinians in Jordan, and among Palestinians under Israeli occupation with 'Arafat's leadership, which is focused on "his own survival."

Gen Abu al-Za'im broke with 'Arafat definitively last year when it became clear to him that out of weakness and indecision the PLO leader was allowing a chance for peace, which could put an end to "Palestinian suffering" under Israeli occupation, to slip through his fingers. He wants to take up the thread where Yasir 'Arafat let it fall — with the Jordanian-PLO accord. That is his point of departure, and for this reason the general — although he refuses to concede this — is a "king's man," a puppet in the hands of Hashemite aspirations.

Abu al-Za'im could turn up as Palestinian representative in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation at an international peace conference. Well-informed Western diplomats in Amman, PLO officials, and observers do not, however, give the rebel any chance against 'Arafat in pushing his way to the top of the PLO. The general and his spokesmen are aware of the skepticism that goes hand in hand with the reform movement in Fatah. However, the rebels are convinced that their ideas are gaining ground among the Palestinian cadres and the Palestinian masses. Khadir Mansur even went to the trouble of showing me a video recording of a speech Gen Abu al-Za'im made 1 January in the large Palestinian refugee camp of Al-Wahdat near Amman, which was attended by thousands of "enthusiastic" Palestinians. "Up to now that camp has been Yasir 'Arafat's impregnable stronghold," Khadir Mansur said. "Gen Abu al-Za'im has now breached the wall. Just look for yourself."

Peace with Israel is an important component of Abu al-Za'im's rebellion. "We take the view that the Jewish people, like every other people, have a right to live in peace. At the same time we view the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We also adhere to the 11 February Jordanian-Palestinian accord agreed to by King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. We view this accord (that must lead to a confederation of Jordan and a Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip) as the essential point of departure of our struggle." In these words Gen Abu al-Za'im sketched the essence of his reform movement within Fatah.

It may be true that Yasir 'Arafat reached the confederation agreement with King Husayn in 1985 in the name of the PLO, but according to the general, when it came to a realistic interpretation of the accord he showed no interest. As if it were Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, or authoritative Jordanians talking, Gen Abu al-Za'im described the internationally recognized PLO leader as "the wrong man for the right decision."

"Yasir 'Arafat lacks courage," he said. "The continuing pretense of preserving unity in the Palestinian ranks and the inclusion of foreign factors — the Soviet Union and Arab moneylenders — at the present moment in the Palestinian revolution make Yasir 'Arafat a weak, and therefore unsuitable, leader. Yasir 'Arafat's personality does not put him in a position to make epoch-making decisions. He is always looking for the simplest solution."

On one important point Gen Abu al-Za'im follows the same line as Yasir 'Arafat: He, too, refused to answer my question about whether he recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242 (in which the Palestinian question is described as a refugee question). "Numbers are not important," the general said. "What is important is peace intentions." Nor is the cancellation of the Palestinian Charter on the general's political list. He said he sees no reason to think about setting aside the Palestinian Charter as long as Israel keeps the Biblical text over the door of the Knesset according to which the Jewish state stretches from the Nile to the Euphrates. He completely ignored the objection that the text quoted by him is nowhere to be found in the Knesset building.

Abu al-Za'im spoke in strong terms about the Israeli occupation policy and the establishment of settlements in occupied areas. He also defended the contining Palestinian military fight against

Israeli military targets. He condemned terrorism and the killing of innocent people in and outside the areas occupied by Israel. "As a Fatah commander, I have always ordered my men to respect old people, women, and children."

Abu al-Za'im then turned his appeal to the Palestinian people: "We disagree with Yasir 'Arafat's approach to peace." He warned that missing the "chance of peace" will bring people like Abu Nidal on the Palestinian side and people like Sharon and Kahane on the Israeli side into the frontline. "That is a recipe for endless blood-spilling. I would like to appeal to the Israeli and Jewish people: This is no time for founding an empire. The world has grown smaller. Human civilization is eager for peace. We see the freedom movement in China and the new tone of the Russian writers. Israel's leaders have a duty to take up this development. Our movement promotes the spirit of genuine peace. 'Live and let live' is our motto."

Ex-Mayor of Gaza Cited on Jordan, Peace Process

PM111043 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7 Feb 87 p 19

[Interview with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by Jamal al-'Alawi in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Introductory passage omitted] [Al-'Alawi] What is the nature of your current visit?

[Al-Shawwa] I have come to Amman following the presentation of the Jordanian development plan for the occupied territories, which receives my full support because we appreciate any help for our people, who are in urgent need. We have accepted aid for the Gaza Strip from U.S. charities despite our stand against the United States. So, how would we respond to help from Jordan, the Arab country that represents our country and with which we have blood ties and kinship? We in Jordan and the Gaza Strip are one family. Therefore, we accept the Jordanian support and the Jordanian leadership's attempts to ease our people's suffering under occupation. We do not forget that Jordan is the only gateway to the world for the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. The Gaza Strip has been like a besieged island inside Israel since the Israeli occupation of the Strip in 1967, but the Jordanian Government has provided the people of that area with opportunities for living and has facilitated the citizens' travel in the Arab world, whether to work, study, or market agricultural products. [passage omitted]

[Al-'Alawi] What views have you conveyed to the Jordanian officials?

[Al-Shawwa] I have met with King Husayn, Crown Prince al-Hasan, Prime Minister al-Rifa'i, and senior officials. During these meetings we discussed easing the burdens of living, helping our people, and issuing passports to citizens from the Gaza Strip who have been resident in Jordan for a long time.

[Al-'Alawi] Have you discussed the possibility of increasing the number of people who would qualify for Jordanian passports?

[Al-Shawwa] This point was discussed in detail, but the Jordanian view in this regard is right, because Jordan's limited economic resources are not conducive now to issuing passports to people from the Gaza Strip who live in other Arab countries. Furthermore, granting them passports might create a kind of overpopulation in Jordan. We appreciate the Jordanian justifications for this, and therefore we request that the Arab states participate in shouldering the Palestinian burden until a final and permanent solution to the problem is reached.

[Al-'Alawi] How do you see the future of the peace process in the region?

[Al-Shawwa] I have stated my position on the peace process since the early seventies. My position is that a solution to the existing Palestinian problem can only be achieved through full cooperation and coordination with Jordan, because I see that the establishment of an independent, sovereign Palestinian state in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is not possible. This is because the first priority is to exchange land for peace, provided that the land is completely linked to Jordan, because it is impossible to link the West Bank to the Gaza Strip, which is 100 km away, in an independent state. The reasonable and possible approach is to restore Arab control over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and link them both to Jordan. A solution to the problem of linking the Gaza Strip with the West Bank and Jordan can be achieved through an understanding with Israel, with a view to establishing an international corridor not under Israeli control. This can be achieved by convincing the world of the need to set up such a passage. If this proves difficult, the Gaza Strip can be linked to Jordan by opening a passage from the Strip to northern Sinai and 'Aqaba via the port of (Nuwaybi') [parentheses as published].

[Al'Alawi] What are the adverse effects of the suspension of coordination between Jordan and the organization [PLO] on situations in the occupied territories?

[Al-Shawwa] The suspension of coordination between the organization and Jordan has badly affected the West Bank. The organization's cooperation with Jordan was the only hope for the residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, because it represented the Palestinian people. Therefore, freezing this coordination was a blow to the residents of the occupied territories. It is regrettable. We have sent verbal messages to the organization's leaders asking them to revive coordination with Jordan and to accept, as agreed by the PNC at its 17th session, the principle of exchanging land for peace.

[Al-'Alawi] Would Israel agree to that principle?

[Al-Shawwa] Israel will not agree to that principle unless the Arab political stand is united; otherwise it will not abandon an inch of land because world public opinion, which exerts pressure, sees Arab divisions as an excuse for not participating effectively in a search for a comprehensive political solution to the crisis in the region.

KUWAIT

Amir Contacts Syria on Ending Camps War

LD101424 Kuwait KUNA in English 1255 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Kuwait, Feb 10 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said Tuesday that the telephone call his highness the amir made Monday to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria was in relation to efforts being exerted to stop the assault and end the siege on the refugee camps in Lebanon.

Replying to questions put to him by newsmen, Shaykh Sabah said that Algiers, in its capacity as current president of the Arab League Council, has been carrying out contacts with Syria and other concerned parties to stop the carnage against the Palestinian refugee camps.

The Kuwaiti official called on Arab foreign ministers to move towards this objective expressing, meanwhile, the hope that "this distress will disappear soon."

On the other hand, Shaykh Sabah responded to another question by saying that two follow-up bodies have been formed at the Amiri [Royal Council] and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to pursue the resolutions adopted during the Fifth Islamic Summit conference which was held in Kuwait last month.

Shaykh Sabah added that the two bodies will coordinate and cooperate to implement those resoluitons "at their best".

Kuwait is the current chairman of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign affairs minister described the forthcoming GCC Ministerial Council meeting in Riyadh next week as an ordinary meeting.

The Riyadh meeting is scheduled to discuss developments in the region since the extra-ordinary meeting of [words indistinct] January 6 on the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon and the outcome of other meetings held within the framework on the Gulf Cooperation Council.

SAUDI ARABIA

Austrian Interior Minister Arrives on Visit

Visits Antiterrorism Camp

AU101028 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 9 Feb 87 p 3

[Herbert Lackner dispatch from Riyadh: "Riyadh Wants To Learn from 'Cobra'"]

[Text] In the future Austria and Saudi Arabia want to cooperate closely in combating terrorism. On 8 February, Interior Minister Blecha, currently in the Saudi capital on a state visit, agreed on an exchange of information with his Saudi counterpart Nayif.

How important Saudi Arabia considers cooperation with Austria is shown by the fact that Blecha was the first Western politician permitted to visit the training camp of the Saudi special antiterrorist forces in the desert near Riyad. Journalists were also invited to the training camp for the first time.

Yesterday Blecha agreed on the following issues with Interior Minirter Nayif, who is a brother of King Fahd:

— As early as March, a Saudi delegation will visit the Austrian special unit "Cobra";

— Another team of experts from Saudi Arabia is studying Sigma, the new Austrian computer for investigations;

— Interior Minister Nayif also expressed interest in the work of the Austrian criminal investigation department.

These visits will help determine whether Austria will conclude comprehensive deals with Saudi Arabia in the field of security technology. In any event, the interior minister took along a folder with offers from 20 Austrian companies.

The Austrian authorities, however, are particularly interested in Saudi Arabian information concerning terrorism in the Middle East, which — apart from Israeli information — is among the best in the world. On Sunday afternoon, the Austrian interior minister visited the computer center in Riyadh, where all this information is stored.

Training Described

AU110343 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 10 Feb 87 p 5

[Herbert Lackner report: "Saudi Antiterrorist Troops Buying Steyr Products: AZ Is the First Western Newspaper To Attend Training"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Austrian journalists accompanying Austrian Interior Minister Blecha were the first media representatives ever to visit the Saudi special forces' training camp.

These "special forces" were founded in 1962. There were 160 men in it at that time, and today there are 5,000 men stationed at three bases on the Arab Peninsula.

The antiterror group itself is much smaller. There are 210 specialists who must have 4 years of training, must have served with the police or in the Army, and must not be older than 30. The leading cadres are not trained in the country itself, but at a U.S. Army base in Texas. All possible training facilities have been simulated here in the desert, a short distance off the road to Riyadh. A full-scale model of a jumbo jet, for example, stands in a huge hangar, and storming the aircraft is practiced regularly. Soldiers crawl under the fuselage, put special ladders against the doors, blow them open, and rush into the aircraft where there are cardboard figures of terrorist.

Rapid shooting is practiced in a round hall with concrete walls. The marksman stands in the middle and two disks on which two different cardboard figures are mounted rotate around him in

opposite directions. The figures turn in the direction of the shooter for 2 seconds each time. Half of the figures are "friends," and half are "enemies." Naturally one must only fire at the "enemy." A computer in a service room establishes his score, and the scene inside the hall is monitored by a videocamera. The firing ranges of the sharpshooters, who are equipped with Steyr rifles, are also computer controlled. The Steyr company also supplies some of the tanks which, according to one officer, "are among the best equipment that we possess."

Combatting terrorism naturally is a general term depending on the respective system. In Saudi Arabia the terms also includes — and this is quite frankly admitted in this absolute monarchy — the "maintenance of internal security." Thus water throwers, which are not necessarily typical antiterror weapons, but rather a means to combat demonstrations, have been mounted on wheeled tanks. These vehicles cannot not only spray water and gas, but also a water-gas mixture.

As a matter of fact the superstructure comes from the Rosenbauer Company in Linz, which is known in Austria as the manufacturer if firefighting equipment. [passage omitted]

Currently each Saudi Arabian is issued an indentification card that can be deciphered by machine and on which all his personal information (even data concerning his family) is entered. It is possible to establish through a computer at the border station how often he travels, where he goes, and even if he has left family members unprovided for at home.

Even more important though is the fact that all the pilgrims traveling to Mecca also must have such a card. As a result — since every Muslim is supposed to make this journey once in his lifetime — the Saudis gradually accumulate a file on the entire Islamic world. This file complements the work of the Saudi intelligence service, which is respected and feared throughout the Middle East.

Currently an extension of this data registration system is under consideration. In the future even the data of all applicants for Saudi visas will be stored in the Riyadh computer center, which has been set up at immense cost.

To date this project has gone amiss because of problems Europeans understand well: The Foreign and Interior Ministries were unable to agree on a joint procedure.

Meets Foreign Minister 9 Feb

AU101341 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Feb 87 p 2

[Peter Zehrer dispatch from Riyadh: "Saudi Foreign Minister Praises Vienna's Middle East Policy"]

[Text] Riyadh — Bruno Kreisky's Middle East policy is still having a tangible, favorable effect, at least in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who received Interior Minister Karl Blecha in Riyadh yesterday, expressed great satisfaction with Blecha's repeated affirmation that Austria will continue its consistent foreign policy. Kreisky was a politician with great far-sightedness, Prince Sa'ud said. Austria's voice, as the voice of a neutral country, must be heard in the Arab region in particular, he stated.

The Saudi foreign minister said he is concerned about developments in the Middle East, but his country hopes the Gulf war can be brought under control. The conflict, which has been going on for 7 years, has claimed a million lives, he noted.

Then he directly addressed himself to the problem in Lebanon: "We do not want any interference from outside in the Arab region. Any weakening is exacerbated by influence from the outside. This can be seen in the example of Lebanon; it is like a sick body into which germs enter from outside as soon as it is weakened." In the event of further interference, the situation everywhere might be as it is now in Lebanon some day, he said.

The Saudi foreign minister categorically denied his country had ever been involved in the arms deal between the United States and Iran. "These are unfounded rumors. After the arms deals had been revealed, these rumors were started by those who were involved themselves and wanted to mask the way of financing the deals."

On Monday Blecha met with Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Muhyi ad- Din Nazir. Nazir expressed optimism on the economic relations between Austria and his country, which needs industry, machinery, and know-how. The gigantic investments — 100 billion riyal are planned for this year alone — would offer good opportunities for Austrian participation. Concerning the oil price, the minister said that Saudi Arabia expects the oil price to settle down at $18 per barrel. This is a price that the industrialized countries can afford and that, on the other hand, can keep Saudi Arabia's economy stable.

Explains Austria's Mideast Policy

AU111403 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] Riyadh/Vienna (APA) — Austria's attitude regarding the Middle East question remains unchanged. The new Austrian Government under the leadership of Chancellor Franz Vranitzky will continue Austria's consistent Middle East policy, Interior Minister Karl Blecha stressed yesterday during a working meeting with Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh.

Blecha stressed that, like Saudi Arabia, Austria favors cooperation with all peoples within the framework of the UN Charter, and also like Saudi Arabia, Austria condemns any interference in other countries' domestic affairs.

Austria appreciates Saudi Arabia's constructive role and strong commitment to a solution of the Middle East problem. It shares Saudi Arabia's conviction that the search for a global solution to the Middle East conflict and the efforts to create a lasting peace, which would make it possible for all peoples and states in the region to live according to their legitimate rights and interests, must not be abandoned.

In this connection the interior minister, currently visiting Saudi Arabia, outlined the principles of Austria's Middle East policy.

Austria's Middle East policy proceeds from the fact that the right of all states in the region, including Israel, to exist within secure and recognized borders must be respected.

The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East problem, Blecha said. To solve this question, therefore, it is necessary to recognize the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to their own state. Israel must withdraw from all areas occupied since 1967.

Austria supports the proposal to convene an international Middle East peace conference. As the only international forum open to all warring parties and to all other interested powers, the United Nations is capable of and responsible for making a substantial contribution to peace in the Middle East. In spite of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon, a new dynamism must be developed which should lead to negotiations, Blecha pointed out.

The roots of terrorism, of which Austria has repeatedly been a target, lie in the Middle East conflict. Terrorism will stop only if the political problems causing it can be solved, the interior minister stressed. "We hope the idea of an international Middle East peace conference will succeed in the end."

Meets Saudi Crown Prince

AU111411 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 11 Feb 87 p 2

[Peter Zehrer dispatch from Riyadh: "Saudi Government Approves Antiterrorism Package with Vienna"]

[Text] Riyadh — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha for a totally unexpected talk on Monday evening. According to Blecha, 'Abdallah — currently conducting government affairs for King Fahd, who is staying in the countryside — "gave his official blessing" to all the agreements concluded during Blecha's stay. These concern, among other matters, close cooperation in the security and improved information exchange between the countries' state police forces.

It is reported that in the very near future, officials of the Saudi secret service will visit Vienna with background information on terrorism.

A several-item agreement provides for contacts with a view to improving the equipment of the Saudi national guards' with Austrian equipment and weapons.

On Monday afternoon Karl Blecha had a private talk with Prince Turki, the chief of the Saudi secret service, and — according to information leaked afterwards — agreed to expand existing contacts. These contacts might also be connected with the visit of PLO secret service chief Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who was in Vienna 2 weeks ago.

The talk between Crown Prince 'Abdallah and Minister Blecha also focused on developments in Lebanon and on the Saudis' helplessness with regard to the hostage affair.

UAE

President Receives Al-Qadhdhafi Message

JN091138 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Feb (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, has received a message from Libyan President [title as received] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on relations between the two countries. Bashir al-Mughayribi, the Libyan president's envoy, conveyed the message during a meeting with the UAE president today.

The meeting was attended by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office; Ahmad Khalifah al-Suwaydi, the president's representative; and Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid.

Heir Apparent Meets U.S. Central Command Head

JN101417 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1315 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Feb (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, UAE heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the UAE Armed Forces, today received Lieutenant General George Crist, commander of the U.S. Central Command, who is now visiting the UAE. During the meeting, they discussed a number of issues of common interest.

UAE Chief of Staff Major General Muhamad Sa'id al-Badi also met here today with the commander of the U.S. Central Command. The U.S. commander arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to the UAE.

Voting on People's Assembly Dissolution Begins

NC120734 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Approximately 15 million voters from all parts of the Republic went to polling stations this morning to vote on a referendum to dissolve the People's Assembly. Voting is expected to last from 0800 to 1700 today.

The current People's Assembly was the first in Egyptian history to be elected entirely according to party lists. It was elected in 1984 and has 448 members. All the necessary measures have been taken to guarantee the citizens' total freedom to make their choice.

Mubarak Votes on Referendum

NC120924 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak voted this morning on the referendum to dissolve the People's Assembly at a polling station supervised by the Heliopolis model girls' school committee.

On his arrival, the president was received by Interior Minister Zaki Badr and by Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth Affairs and Sports and NDP secretary in Cairo.

Dissident Neo-Wafd Member Criticizes Party Policy

NC111414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Sayf al-Ghazali, People's Assembly member for the Neo-Wafd Party, from which he dissented recently, has criticized Neo-Wafd's political conduct and party practices. In a statement to a MENA correspondent, Al-Ghazali said that what has been happening is reminiscent of party maneuvering before the 1952 revolution. Al-Ghazali has also criticized the notion that all opposition parties should enter the elections on one ticket. He said that those who entertain this proposal are seeking personal goals and are trying to achieve them by devious means.

Al-Ghazali stated that he will take part in the elections as an independent in his southern Cairo constituency until he obtains final approval for his new party, which will restore (?an atmosphere of democracy). He applied for a permit to establish this party last January and many members have already joined it, he said.

Meanwhile, Eng Ahmad Sami Mubarak, Neo-Wafd member of the People's Assembly, has declared that he will not be a candidate in the elections, either on behalf of the Neo-Wafd Party or as an independent. He said: As a result of my experiences in the Neo-Wafd Party, I have come to the conclusion that the party, in its political practices, has not yet achieved the required degree of objectivity that would enable it to respond to the demands of the masses. Mubarak said that he is in the process of forming a new party, to be called "the Republican Party."

Sudanese Prime Minister To Visit Cairo 18 Feb

NC120854 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will arrive in Cairo next Wednesday [18 February] on a visit to Egypt expected to last several days. Sudan's ambassador in Cairo has described this visit as important in view of the fact that it will be the prime minister's first trip to Cairo since the formation of the new Sudanese Government. The ambassador noted that all issues connected with bilateral relations will be discussed during the visit to open new doors for further ties.

Sudan's Yasin Praises Mubarak Stand

JN101945 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Feb 87 p 6

['Adil Rida dispatch]

[Text] In an exclusive statement to *Al-Akhbar* before leaving Cairo for home yesterday, Sudanese State Council member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin affirmed that the great support for the ideas presented by President Husni Mubarak at the Islamic summit conference reflects the prominent position Egypt holds among Islamic states. He reiterated the Islamic leaders' welcome of Egypt's return to the center of the Islamic world with its influence and position which cannot be occupied by anybody else. Sudan has touched on this fact in foreign ministers meetings, in peripheral meetings, and in the Sudanese president's speech.

Yasin said: In our opinion, despite some negative points which accompanied the meetings, the [Islamic] conference was successful. These negative points cannot affect the course of Islamic action. We hoped no country would attack another because this would not serve any lofty objective. Certainly the objective and civilized stand adopted by President Mubarak is not strange for the Egyptian leader, who has exerted efforts to support Arab and Islamic solidarity.

Answering a question, Yasin said: The Sudanese prime minister's visit [to Egypt] will take place at the fixed date. During his visit to Egypt, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will discuss all issues of common interest away from any sensitivities which are no longer justified and in fact which no longer exist.

The Sudanese official added: Integration between the two peoples in the Nile valley is as old as history. This integration will continue with the continuation of life because it is imposed by nature. We in Sudan and Egypt seek to make it a popular integration and not a top-structural integration as it was in the past era in Sudan.

The Sudanese State Council member expressed satisfaction with the signing of the trade protocol between Egypt and Sudan. He added he expects trade will increase. He expressed hope that the agreement would be reviewed every 3 months because there are many things manufactured in Egypt needed in Sudan and vice versa.

Yasin praised the efforts exerted by National Party Secretary

General Dr Yusuf Wali to solve the problems of Sudanese students in Cairo in implementation of President Mubarak's instructions. He also praised Dr Wali's agreement to provide Sudan, particularly the Kordofan region, with specialized doctors and to send professors to revive the national cultural academies which are named after national leaders. He added consultations with Al-Azhar and the Education Ministry will continue to supply Sudan with the teachers and instructors which Sudan needs.

'Abd Al-Majid Given Sudanese Minister's Message

NC111336 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a message from Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, Sudan's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

'Abd al-Latif al-Amin, the Sudanese ambassador to Cairo, conveyed the message during his meeting with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today. The two officials also discussed preparations for Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Egypt, scheduled to begin on Wednesday [18 February].

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that the government and people of Egypt welcome Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. He expressed hope this visit will serve to promote existing bilateral relations in the interest of both the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples.

Anatoliy Gromyko Arrives in Cairo 10 February

NC100653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0625 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 10 Feb (MENA) — Anatoliy Gromyko, head of theAfrica Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, arrived in Cairo from Moscow early today on a 6-day visit. Gromyko will attend the seminar to be held by the Foreign Ministry's Research Institute in cooperation with Moscow's Africa Institute on 13 and 14 February. Gromyko is also expected to meet with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs. In addition, Gromyko will visit a number of institutes for political and African studies in Cairo.

Discusses Ties With Ghali

NC101911 Cairo MENA in English 1850 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, Feb 10 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali tonight met with Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the African Studies Institute of the Soviet Academy of Science. Gromyko will lead his country's delegation to the Soviet-Egyptian symposium on Africa, which will be held from February 12 to 14 under the auspices of the Egyptian Institute of Diplomatic Studies. The meeting dealt with bilateral relations and the preparation for the symposium, which will discuss African political and economic issues.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC111429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 11 Feb (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute at the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the delegation accompanying him. The Soviet official is currently visiting Cairo at the head of his country's delegation to the Egyptian-Soviet symposium which is being organized by the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Institute.

At the meeting, which was also attended by Soviet Ambassador in Cairo Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Dr 'Abd al-Majid outlined the bases of Egypt's foreign policy. The two officials reviewed international and African issues and the efforts aimed at securing peace in the Middle East. They also discussed bilateral relations in several areas. Following the meeting, Anatoliy Gromyko stated that Egypt and the Soviet Union share a mutual desire to consolidate bilateral relations in various fields. Responding to a question on his country's position on the siege of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the Soviet official described the situation there as a human tragedy that must be stopped immediately. He voiced his country's hope that the entire Middle East problem would be solved through an international conference. It should be noted that Anatoliy Gromyko is the son of Soviet President Andrey Gromyko.

Received by Mubarak

NC121052 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak this morning received Anatoliy Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute in Moscow, who is currently visiting Cairo. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Gennadiy Zhuravlev, the Soviet ambassador in Cairo, also attended the meeting.

Mubarak Envoy Leaves for Chad With Message

NC120940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0818 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cairo, 12 Feb (MENA) — Ambassador Muhammad al-Khazandar, personal envoy of President Husni Mubarak, left Cairo this morning for Ndjamena on a 4-day visit to Chad during which he will deliver a written message from the Egyptian president to Chadian President Hissein Habre. In a predeparture statement, Ambassador al-Khazandar said the message is being sent in the wake of the meeting which the two Presidents held during the recent ICO summit. It is also part of the two countries' continuing cooperation and the efforts being made to attain national reconciliation in Chad and to confront Libyan aggression in the northern part of that country. The Egyptian president's envoy, who is an expert on African affairs at the Foreign Ministry, noted this cooperation is evident in the political, economic, social, and military fields.

Further Reports, Communiques on Fighting

Conditions for Ending Bombings

JN111529 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (WAKH) — A senior Iraqi military official has announced that Iraqi warplanes attacked selected targets in Tehran twice today in retaliation for the Iranian regime's continuous shelling of Iraqi cities. 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, director of the Iraqi Defense Ministry's Political Guidance Department, said Iraqi aircraft attacked Tehran at 1000 [0700 GMT] today the first time and at 1300 the second time. The Iraqi raid on Tehran is considered the second operation since the beginning of this year.

Muhsin noted that Iraqi aircraft also attacked the city of Qazvin in the far north of Iran for the first time since the beginning of the bombing of Iranian cities.

Muhsin, now in the area of operations near Basra, affirmed in a telephone call with the WAKH correspondent in Baghdad that Iraqi will continue to bomb Iranian cities until the war ends. He added: The Iraqi aircraft will destroy all cities, all villages, all vital facilities, and everything standing in our way. He announced that the bombing of Iranian cities will only stop if the shelling of Iraqi cities stops and if Iran accepts to sit at the negotiating table. He said that these conditions cannot be separated and that one of them cannot be implemented without the other.

The city of Basra was a target of intensive, heavy artillery shelling this morning after more than 20 hours of tranquility. In telephone calls with the WAKH correspondent, Basra citizens said the city was exposed to shelling since the early hours of today. The shelling stopped for an hour, after which it resumed. At noon today the shelling was still continuing.

Iranian Advance Claim Denied

JN111503 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied claims by the Iranian regime on the infiltration of its forces 70 km inside Iraqi territory. In a statement to INA a short while ago, the military spokesman ridiculed these claims saying they affirm the nature of the Iranian regime which relies on lies and distorting facts after its bitter defeat in the recent battles waged in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

The Iraqi spokesman asked: How did it happen and how did the Iranians advance 70 km? In which battle did this happen and in which place? He stressed no major battle was waged in the past 3 days except exchanges of artillery fire, the imposition of full Iraqi control over the situation, and the infiltration behind Iranian defense lines to purge some positions.

The Iraqi military spokesman called for examining these claims launched by Iran's rulers and for not believing them. He affirmed that the Iranian forces were not able at all to gain a foothold beyond the 2 km east of the international border in the III Army Corps sector as mentioned in previous statements.

Further Air Raids Announced

JN111617 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1558 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 11 Feb 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Further to Communique No 2,564 issued this afternoon, our Air Force continued to destroy the dens of aggression and its pillars as part of the total destruction of the aggressors and as punishment for those who are trying to transgress against the sovereignty and security of peoples, particularly in a country like great Iraq. Our Air Force has carried out the following missions:

1. At 1210 [0910 GMT] today, our aircraft launched a devastating air strike on Maragheh.

2. At 1610 today, our aircraft attacked the Shahabad [Eslamabad] camp, destroying its installations over the heads of the scoundrel Khomeyniites and destroying its ammunition dumps and arms depots.

3. At 1621 today, our aircraft attacked fuel pumping stations in Kermanshah [Bakhtaran], setting them on fire.

4. At 1623 today, our aircraft attacked an important industrial installation in Kermanshah, turning it into burning rubble.

5. At 1625 today, our aircraft launched a devastating raid on Garaveh.

6. At 1633, our aircraft attacked Mianeh, totally destroying its targets. After carrying out these missions all our aircraft returned safely to base, protected by God.

[Dated] 11 February 1987

Tehran Attacked 3d Time

JN111703 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — Iraqi aircraft have bombed Tehran for the third time today. An Iraqi military spokesman has stated that Iraqi aircraft attacked the Iranian capital at 1730 [1430 GMT] today. The spokesman stated that the hammering of the [Iranians'] empty heads will continue until they are completely defeated.

Communique No 2,565

JN111752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1710 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Communique No 2,565 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 11 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's victorious forces have continued their harvest of the covetous aggressors' heads, manipulated by Zionists to sow sedition and destruction. All Iraqi fighters are determined to make it a

comprehensive war of annihilation against this clique, using their fire which will certainly destroy falsehood.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force carried out 207 combat missions against the enemy herds in all areas of operation to implement the missions noted in Communique No 2,564 issued today and in the two military statements issued later. All our planes then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. Our victorious troops in the III Army Corps sector continued their destruction of enemy forces, positions, and huge quantities of weapons and equipment using the fire of artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons and through the aerial support of the brave hawks. Our forces sent more enemy soundrels to hell last night and today as punishment for their aggression against this free, chaste, lofty, and honest country.

3. The VII Army Corps brave soldiers continued to hammer on the rotten heads with all weapons. They achieved the following last night and today:

The killing of 76 defeatist scoundrels; the burning of 30 ammunition dumps; the destruction of 4 armored personnel carriers, 7 vehicles loaded with personnel, a vehicle loaded with ammunition, 21 infantry positions and the killing of their crews, 4 tubular launchers, 2 shovels [preceding word in English], 2 81-mm mortars and the killing of their crews, a 106-mm gun and the killing of its crew, 2 observation posts, and 1 antiaircraft machinegun emplacement.

4. The vile Khomeyniites shelled residentials areas in Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, 9 civilians, including 2 children and 1 woman, were martyred and 41 civilians, including 16 children and 3 women, were wounded. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 February 1987

Missile Hits Baghdad

JN111934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Feb (INA) — It was announced here tonight that a surface-to-surface Iranian missile has hit Baghdad. In a statement to INA an Iraqi military spokesman said the Iranian missile hit a residential area of Baghdad at 2045 [1745 GMT] today. He said a number of civilians were killed, others were wounded, and some houses and shops were destroyed as a result.

The Iraqi military spokesman asserted that such actions will not save the Iranian regime from its imbroglio or from defeat nor will they heal its serious wounds. He emphasized such actions will increase Iraq's determination to pound the Iranian regime's dens and its remaining vital targets. He said the missile fired by the Iranian regime at Baghdad today was supplied to the Iranian regime by the traitors of the Arab nation who claim to be Arabs.

Further Raids on Tehran, Tabriz

JN121046 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1018 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Iraqi military spokesman's statement dated 12 February 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. At exactly 2400 last night [2100 GMT on 11 February], our brave hawks penetrated the Iranian skies to pound, for the fourth time yesterday, the dens of the pillars of charlatanism in their capital, Tehran. At exactly 0945 [0645 GMT] today, another select group of our brave hawks penetrated the Iranian skies to also pound Tehran, the capital of charlatans and conjurers. Thus, our proud hawks have raided Tehran five times in 24 hours. The ignorant in Iran thought that Tehran was out of reach of our devastating blows which will break their backs. At 2400 yesterday, numbers of our aircraft raided targets in Tabriz and delivered a shower of missiles on it leaving smoke bellowing from it. After carrying out their missions, all of our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God. Congratulations to our heroic, magnificent Air Force and to the Iraqi people for the achievements of their hawks. This is what great Iraq has done O deluded Iranian rulers. We will continue to intensify the pounding of your rotten heads and brains that are full of hatred and rancor against everything that is good, even to your peoples who are afflicted with you. God is our witness that we will not stop our actions until we remove your evil from your heads and until you humbly accept peace.

[Dated] 12 February 1987

Foreign Minister Pays Official Visit to France

For reportage on the official visit by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minster, to France, including his meeting with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 12 February Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Husayn Returns From Syria, Cables Al-Asad

JN111721 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and the accompanying delegation returned to the homeland this evening following a 2-day working visit to Syria during which his majesty held expanded talks with His Excellency Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on developments in both Arab and international arenas as well as bilateral relations. His majesty the king was received upon arrival by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; the Senate president; the House of Representatives speaker; his excellency the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the ministers; the chief of the Royal Household; the Royal Hashemite Court secretary general; and senior civilian and military officials.

His Majesty King Husayn sent the following cable to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad after leaving Syrian territory:
His Excellency Brother President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, may God preserve him. After returning to the homeland following a short visit to Damascus, I am pleased to send you and the fraternal Syrian people through your person my sincerest greetings and my deep thanks and appreciation for the great hospitality and care accorded to us and to the accompanying delegation in your true Arab country, asking Almighty God to preserve your health and grant you success in leading the Syrian Arab people toward strength and prosperity.

My visit to you and the talks we held on bilateral relations and various Arab issues are a landmark in our good march to support the causes of our glorious Arab nation, which we take pride in serving and being affiliated with. May God grant you success. May God's peace, blessings, and mercy be upon you.

[Signed] Your Brother Al-Husayn

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i made the following statement [upon arrival]:

His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Damascus falls within the framework of the continued consultations his majesty is holding with his Brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations and various Arab and international issues of common interest to both countries. Talks between the two Arab leaders centered on the situation in fraternal Lebanon and ways to help its various factions achieve their joint goals to reach a national reconciliation restoring Lebanon's unity and sovereignty on its territory and drawing it back to its Arab nation.

Talks also dealt with the current fighting around the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, and the two leaders agreed on the need to halt the armed dispute and to eliminate its factors, because the continuation of fighting will cause further harm and disasters to our Lebanese and Palestinian brothers. His Majesty King Husayn and his Brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad expressed satisfaction with the growing brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and issued instructions to their governments to continue efforts to serve joint goals in the interest of both fraternal countries, Jordan and Syria.

His Majesty King Husayn left Damascus this evening after a 2-day visit to Syria. He was accorded an official send-off. Leading those who saw his majesty off was President Hafiz al-Asad, who embraced his majesty at the tarmac. Present at the send-off ceremony were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; the ministers; the Damascus governor; the heads of accredited Arab diplomatic missions in Damascus; Jordan's Ambassador to Syria 'Ali Khurays; the embassy staff; and Syria's Ambassador to Jordan Majid Abu Salih. His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad inspected the honor guard and the national anthems of both countries were played while a 21-gun salute was fired.

SAWT AL-SHA'B On Visit

JN111319 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "At a Historic Moment"]

[Text] The important meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad takes place at a historic moment when the Arab region faces several broad and grave challenges.

The agenda of the talks between the two Arab leaders is an indication of these challenges, foremost of which are the Lebanese situation and the Gulf war. More importantly, this visit gives meaning and warmth to inter-Arab relations and creates hope of achieving an effective Arab solidarity on which hopes can be pinned.

In addition to huge pan-Arab responsibilities shouldered by Jordan and Syria, these two countries also shoulder the burden of joint action and its exigencies at a time when hopes are pinned on reaching solutions to the international Middle East peace conference issue, the Lebanese situation, the Iraq-Iran war, and the position to be adopted regarding the U.S. military buildup off the Lebanese coast.

Jordan and Syria have a long confrontation line with the Zionist entity. The two fraternal countries must, therefore, have unity of views and a political plan to deal with all possibilities.

His Majesty King Husayn's visit to fraternal Syria reinforces the meaning of bilateral meetings as a prelude to achieving unanimity, understanding, and collective Arab reconciliation, which will guide this nation toward the cherished victory.

This great meeting is taking place at a historic moment during which events will crystallize before the two Arab leaders. The fruits of this meeting will undoubtedly be action commensurate with the present circumstances. Jordan, the pan-Arab homeland, pins much hope on the results of this historic meeting. It is the beginning of a great victory that will ultimately be realized — Arab solidarity.

AL-RA'Y Terms Shamir Cooperation Plea 'Absurd'

JN070911 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Feb 87 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "Naive Logic"]

[Text] Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has urged Palestinians in the occupied land to cooperate with the Israeli entity. There is nothing new in this logic which is typical of Israeli practices which have no parallel in history. Never before in any place in the world has an invading and conquering force which has robbed a people of their land and rights invited them to trade their resistance to occupation for cooperation and thus welcome rather than reject invasion.

The Israeli entity, which has failed to secure this welcome from the Palestinians whose land and rights it stole 39 years ago, is asking for too much to expect different treatment from people whose land it occupied and whose rights they confiscated barely 20 years ago. Rejecting and resisting occupation s a daily routine for Palestinians, both in the territory conquered 2 decades ago and in that where the Israeli entity was founded in 1948. Israeli occupation authorities have scored no success with Palestinians in the past 40 years — it made no difference whether they used the carrot or the stick. Palestinian abhorrence of and refusal to have anything to do with the occupation have progressively mounted. It is in the nature of things that the owner of the land should stand up to transgressors and that those whose rights have been stolen should resist the robbers.

Shamir's urging the Palestinians to cooperate with occupation authorities is characteristic of the Israeli entity and is absurd and laughable.

If racist ideology produces racist behavior, it is inconceivable that Israeli policies can produce even a modicum of success as long as they refuse to recognize the Palestinians as being entitled to land and rights and as long as they presume that military superiority coupled with arrogance can force acceptance of or cooperation with the occupation or peace on the terms of the conquerers.

Government Adopts Measures To Bolster Economy

JN080838 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Amman - (PETRA) The Council of Ministers held a regular session under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i yesterday evening. During the session, the Council discussed the financial situation and adopted measures aimed at bolstering the national economy. These include:

1. Controlling current expenditure and laying the foundations to achieve this objective.

2. Increasing revenues by increasing customs duties on luxury items such as cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

3. Protecting the clothing industries sector by reducing customs duties on its imports or exempting it from these duties and increasing customs duties on imported ready-made clothes.

4. Imposing production fees on locally manufactured white cement and increasing the production fees on reinforced steel bars after providing protection to these industries by stopping the import of similar commodities.

Adopts Austerity Measures

JN091215 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* has learned the government has adopted a series of measures to reduce public expenditures for this year by more than 21 million dinars.

The austerity policy covers the ministries, government departments, and public establishments. According to this policy, exceptional promotions and new appointments whose salaries would come from the labor allocation will be suspended. Overtime allowances will also be cancelled. Approximately 6 million dinars will be saved in this area.

It has been decided to reconsider transport and transfer [from one area to another] allowances so as not to exceed the allocations specified by the budget, and to reduce by 10 percent the allocation specified for the year for water, electricity, fuel, furniture, equipment, and various supplies. It has also been decided the purchase of equipment, furniture, and supplies shall be confined to the procurement department. This will save approximately 5.5 million dinars.

It has also been decided to limit the travel of official delegations abroad, reduce delegation members, make use of Jordanian staff working in embassies abroad, and reduce the expenditures of reception parties and hosting of guests.

It has been decided to confine the use of study and research funds, which amount to 13.5 million dinars, to one source and to give priority to local bodies to conduct such studies and research, postpone the implementation of some of this year's projects for at least 3 months, unify the specifications of similar projects, and focus on using low cost local materials.

It has also been decided to freeze the purchase of cars and buses, suspend the establishment of centers in Al-'Umari and Al-Ruwayshid, suspend the manpower promoting project, and freeze the Al-Hasan sports city project in Irbid, and the completion of some water and sewerage projects in the Kingdom. This will save approximately 9 million dinars.

Efforts to Mediate Hostage Dispute Continue

Birri Repeats Exchange Offer

NC111457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] At a news conference in Damascus today, Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri emphasized that if the Palestinians withdraw completely into their camps, Amal will in turn work to end the siege of the camps, as of tomorrow morning.

Minister Birri repeated his offer to exchange the Israeli pilot for 400 prisoners detained in Israel now that the Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine has agreed to the plan to release the four professors it is holding.

Minister Birri noted that he has not carried out any secret or public contacts in this connection, pointing out that there are positive signs for implementing the exchange operation, because the Islamic Jihad organization did not carry out its threat to execute the hostages, which was a very good decision.

Minister Birri said: When we complete the lists of names of the 400 Lebanese and Palestinians, which the Amal Movement and the Palestinian organizations have begun to prepare carefully, Britain, France, and the Red Cross will be contacted to establish the method of releasing the hostages.

Minister Birri expressed his hope that Archbishop of Canterbury envoy Terry Waite will be released soon. He said: I reject some people's allegations that Terry Waite is a spy. He is an arbitrator between the parties, a straightforward man, and a man of religion, who should not be detained.

Khalaf, Al-Musawi Contact Cited

NC120728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The *Al-Anwar* newspaper today discusses the implications of the decision by the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine Organization to defer the execution of the three American and one Indian hostages until further notice. Citing informed sources, the paper says that Palestinian official Salah Khalaf contacted Husayn al-Musawi, leader of the Islamic Amal Movement in Al-Biqa', and told him that the United States would undertake military action in Lebanon if any of the four hostages were harmed. According to these same sources, Khalaf then asked Al-Musawi to act quickly to persuade the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine to refrain from carrying out its threat to execute the four hostages. Khalaf asserted that the U.S. threats were sericus and that Washington would interfere with strength. He requested that Al-Musawi, who has close connections with religious fundamentalist organizations in Lebanon, use his influence to halt the execution of the hostages.

It is known that Khalaf, the second-ranking official in the Fatah movement, has close ties with security organizations in Western Europe in general, and with France in particular. It is also known that he remains in constant touch with these organizations.

In its newscast last night, the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation said that Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite had been moved to the Shmistar township of Al-Biqa' immediately after his detention. The report also noted that he had tried to jump from the car in an attempt to escape but did not succeed. According to the news report, Waite is being moved from town to town in Al-Biqa' daily. It added that the kidnappers of the three American and one Indian professors belong to the PFLP, which is led by George Habash.

Mufti Khalid: Shultz' Remarks 'Inappropriate'

NC111341 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Speech by Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, at a meeting with a delegation of Ra's al-Nab' residents and families of kidnapped persons in West Beirut on 11 February — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers and sons, I welcome you on my own behalf and on behalf of the Islamic Grouping. [passage omitted]

I welcome you, and I want to begin my remarks by addressing the U.S. secretary of state, who made that crafty and astonishing statement a few days ago. He described Lebanon as the country of terrorism, crime, and the plague, and said that everything possible must be done to isolate it from the world.

First of all, I say to him: The people you described as terrorists are the same people we see here today. They are the people who have been displaced and tormented. They are the people who have endured hardships for the past 12 years as a result of bad practices and foreign policies, the presence of Israel in this area, and the assistance being given to Israel in its actions in Lebanon. We wish to address his excellency the U.S. secretary of state and say to him: Despite the terrible conditions in which they exist and despite this ordeal, the Lebanese people remain patient, resorting to honorable methods and seeking their goals in a peaceful, decent, and creditable manner. They have never sought to commit abominable actions. I wish to address his excellency the secretary of state to draw his attention to these people who have suffered successive ordeals and hardships, and yet have never resorted to any criminal methods. They have not gone out on the streets to kill, destroy, and terrorize. The kidnappings, terrorism, and crimes we see today are the actions of those who want to help the Israeli enemy in Lebanon. I want to tell him that he is completely mistaken in the decision he made and in his publicly expressed remarks, which are inappropriate for a man in his position. [passage omitted]

ASALA Threatens Attacks on French Interests

NC111450 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Beirut, Feb 11 (AFP) — A leading Armenian extremist group warned here Wednesday it would resume terrorist attacks in France unless its militants and Arab extremists were released from French jails. In a communique received by a Western news agency here, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) said "the wave of explosions in the streets of

France would resume."

"We will hit all French interests," the communique added. "Economic centers will be sabotaged, and ports and airports will be considered military targets." In its previous communique last October, the ASALA threatened to attack French air, rail and sea traffic unless three leading terrorists, including ASALA militant Varoujan Garabedjian, were freed from jail.

Mr. Garabedjian was jailed for his part in an attack on Orly Airport in July 1983 which killed eight people and injured 54. Paris was hit by a wave of bomb attacks last year, which were claimed by a number of extremist groups demanding the release of Mr. Garabedjian and the two other extremists, Arabs Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah and Anis Naqqash.

Female British Teacher Reportedly Kidnapped

NC121249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1237 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] It has been learned that Dr Alfred al-Qarih was abducted on the Al-Mazra'ah Road while on his way to work today. Meanwhile, a person has contacted the Voice of Lebanon to report that a British female teacher from the American University named Kim was abducted yesterday. British Embassy sources have not yet confirmed this report.

Presidential Adviser Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC120901 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] According to security sources, presidential adviser Jean 'Ubayd was kidnapped in Corniche al-Mazra'ah in West Beirut at approximately 1000 this morning. Nine gunmen in two cars, a silver Peugeot 504 and an orange Volvo, intercepted 'Ubayd's vehicle and opened fire, wounding the driver. They then took 'Ubayd to an unknown destination.

Islamic Jihad Claims Kidnapping

NC121243 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] A person claiming to speak on behalf of the Islamic Jihad Organization has informed the Voice of Lebanon that his organization is responsible for kidnapping Jean 'Ubayd [presidential adviser]. He added that the organization will not free 'Ubayd unless the Lebanese Forces release the people they are detaining. The spokesman set midnight, 12 February, as the deadline for meeting the Islamic Jihad's demands or else Ubayd's life will be in danger. [passage omitted]

Israeli Planes Attack Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Camp

NC120543 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Israeli warplanes attacked the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah camp [near Sidon] at 0615 today. The planes launched successive raids against the camp. Antiaircraft fire was directed at the aircraft in response to the attack.

According to available information, a formation of four planes raided the camp while eight aircraft flying at high altitude provided protection. There are as yet no details on any losses resulting from this raid. The Israeli planes are continuing to fly over the area. It has been reported that a reconnaissance aircraft is also flying over the camp.

'Arafat Offices Hit

NC120807 Paris AFP in English 0745 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Sidon, Lebanon, Feb 12 (AFP) — Israeli warplanes destroyed a building housing offices of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah Movement in a dawn raid Thursday near Sidon in southern Lebanon, local press correspondents said. They said the number of casualties from the attack, near the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah refugee camp east of Sidon, had not yet been determined.

Four fighter-bombers took part in the raid, the fourth by Israel on Lebanon since the beginning of the year and the sixth against Palestinian targets since the "war of the camps" between Palestinian guerrillas and Lebanese Shi'ite Amal militia flared up again on November 24. [passage omitted]

Raid Kills 1, Wounds 6

NC120818 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] The new Israeli air attack on Palestinian positions east of Al-Miyah Wa Miyah left one Palestinian dead and six others wounded. Among the injured was Muhammad Mahmud Harbaji, who was taken to Hammud Hospital in Sidon. [passage omitted]

King Husayn Phones Al-Jumayyil on Damascus Talks

NC111922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received a telephone call from Jordan's King Husayn this evening upon the king's return to Amman from his visit to Damascus. The Jordanian monarch briefed President al-Jumayyil on his talks in Damascus dealing with Lebanon. The atmosphere at the talks has been described as encouraging.

Informed sources have noted that the situation in Lebanon was a major topic in the discussions between the Jordanian monarch and the Syrian president. King Husayn briefed President al-Jumayyil on the details of these discussions. The sources said there was agreement on the need to bolster Syria's efforts to find an expeditious solution to the Lebanese problem.

Moroccan King Contacts President

NC120956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a message from King Hassan II of Morocco that deals with the political and security situation in Lebanon, as well as Morocco's offer of humanitarian aid to the [Palestinian refugee] camps.

In conjunction with this message, a telephone conversation took place between President al-Jumayyil and King Hassan. Al-Jumayyil informed the Moroccan leader about his upcoming European tour, which is scheduled to begin today. He also briefed him on the atmosphere that had prevailed during the Islamic summit conference in Kuwait. The two men agreed to remain in touch to follow up any developments.

Reports on Conditions Inside Camps, Developments

Inhabitants 'Agitated'

NC120710 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Citing a Palestinian source in Beirut, AFP has reported that a Palestinian mother in Burj al-Barajinah tried to kill her five sons and then commit suicide yesterday. The AFP report adds that the mother, Fatimah 'Abd al-Karim al-Hajj, whose husband had died from wounds, gave a quantity of gasoline to her five sons to drink and then drank some herself. However, ambulances were able to take the unconscious family to a hospital.

A Canadian doctor, who shares the same fate as the Palestinians, has reported psychological problems among the camp's inhabitants, who are in an agitated state as a result of being forced to stay in shelters for 3 months. Last week the camp's inhabitants asked religious leaders to issue a dictum permitting them to eat human flesh.

No Food Allowed Into Camp

NC121133 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Withdrawal from Maghdushah and Amal's return to former positions in the town and areas east of Sidon have not yet been accomplished. Therefore, no provisions have been allowed into Burj al-Barajinah camp, a move which was supposed to take place simultaneously with the first aforementioned step. The reasons for this delay remain unknown. However, all sources in Sidon and Beirut agree that efforts are being intensified to implement the initiative to end the camps war.

Amal Presents Prisoners

NC111740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] At a news conference it held in Tyre today, the Amal Movement presented six Palestinian fighters, three of whom it said had surrendered to an Amal position. The other three were captured. The Palestinian fighters said leaders in the camp [not further identified] wish to end the war and surrender their weapons, but the leaders under 'Arafat refuse to do so. They said gunmen in the camps prevent the inhabitants from leaving. They noted further that the leaders in the camps have not met with the men of religion there and prevent gunmen from meeting with them.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves on European Tour 12 February

NC121003 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Belgium via Larnaca at 1130 this morning on the first leg of a European tour which also includes France and Britain.

Strikes Staged To Protest Attacks on Karami

NC120841 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] In response to a call by the Northern Coordination Committee, Tripoli and areas in the north staged a general strike today to protest the recent attacks on Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The Zahlah area also staged a general strike today in protest against the assassination of lawyer Musa Tamir by unidentified gunmen yesterday.

Syrian Forces Detain Hizballah Journalist

NC120909 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Syrian forces detained a journalist from the *Al-'Ahd* newspaper, a Hizballah publication, in Al-Ramlat al-Bayda' yesterday. The fate of the journalist remains unknown.

Qulaylat Urges Syria To Settle National Issues

NC111815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Ibrahim Qulaylat, [leader of the independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun], has said he will establish his position. He further stated that his movement, other Palestinian groups, and certain Lebanese nationalist parties are ready to confront the forthcoming stage and plots aimed against everyone on the national and pan-Arab levels. They are also ready to face the current ordeal and conspiracy on the national, pan-Arab, and Islamic levels.

Qulaylat called on Syria to destroy anyone who exploited his efforts to settle the national issues and, primarily, the Palestinian issue. He said the Al-Murabitun forces would be in the forefront in this process. He called on the Palestinian forces to advance and destroy the siege surrounding the southern suburb and to put an end to the tampering and security strip. [as heard]

President al-Asad, Others See Off King Husayn
JN111755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Damascus at 1645 this afternoon following a 2-day visit to Syria. His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad was on hand to see him off at Damascus International Airport. King Husayn was also seen off at the tarmac by Vice Presidents 'Abd al- Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Foreign Minister Faruq al- Shar'; and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays.

After shaking hands with the vice presidents, the ministers, the governor of Damascus, the Syrian ambassador in Amman, heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Damascus, and staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus, King Husayn and President al-Asad headed for the dais of honor and the Jordanian and Syrian national anthems were played. The two leaders then reviewed the honor guards while the guest was accorded a 21-gun salute. His excellency the president then escorted his guest to the tarmac.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan resumed their talks at 1130 today which began with a closed meeting at the presidential palace yesterday. The talks dealt with the overall regional situation and developments and bilateral relations.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of His Majesty King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him. The Jordanian delegation attending the banquet was comprised of Prime Minister Zayd al- Rifa'i; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; 'Adnan 'Abu 'Awdah, court minister; and Tahir al-Masri, foreign affairs minister.

The Syrian officials who attended the luncheon with the visiting Jordanian delegation included Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah; Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm; General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister and defense minister; Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash; Foreign Minister Faruq al- Shar'; Presidential Affairs Minister Wahib Fadil; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Official Talks Held With Lebanese Delegation
JN111344 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] The official Syrian-Lebanese talks resumed today immediately after the Lebanese presidential delegation's return to Damascus. The Lebanese delegation is comprised of Elie Salim, Simon Qassis, and Nicola Nasr. The seventh session of talks began immediately with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an. These talks lasted 3 and 1/2 hours,after which the Lebanese delegation left for Beirut to acquaint President Amin al-Jumayyil with the results of the talks before he leaves for Belgium tomorrow. The Lebanese delegation is scheduled to return to Damascus to resume talks after President al-Jumayyil's European tour.

The Lebanese delegation's members said the atmosphere was positive, although they noted there are still some points to be discussed further. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahmar Meets SRV Delegation; Agreement Signed
JN111530 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received a Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] delegation headed by Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and head of its Control Department, this morning. The meeting was attended by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the National Command, and the Vietnamese charge d'affaires in Damascus.

The talks dealt with the developed relations between the Ba'th Party and the CPV and between Syria and Vietnam. Comrade al-Ahmar reviewed developments in the Arab arena as well as aggressive U.S. actions, such as assembling fleets in the Mediterranean to launch an aggression against Lebanon and Syria and to encourage the Zionist enemy and some of its tools to put further pressure on Syria. Syria is the main obstacle to the attempts at hegemony and imperialist-Zionist expansion in the region. He affirmed Syria's determination to confront all these attempts and to continue the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights.

Comrade al-Ahmar referred to the important role played by Syria and the Arab forces of liberation in the world struggle to entrench peace, security, and stability in the world. He spoke against the policy of straining the international atmosphere and against the arms race policy led by the U.S. Administration.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed the Ba'th Party and Syria's appreciation for Vietnam, the victories it has scored, and its support for Syria's and the Arab nation's struggle against aggression, expansion, and hegemony.

For his part, Comrade Kien expressed his party and country's stand in support of the struggle by Syria and the Arab nation, as well as the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. He conveyed positive impressions about the Syrian people's successes under the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. He affirmed Syria is the main pillar of the forces of Arab liberation in the region.

A cooperation agreement for the next 2 years was signed by the two parties this morning. It was signed for the Ba'th Party by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj, member of the party's National Command, and for the CPV by Comrade Tran Kien, secretary of the party's Central Committee. The two sides exchanged cordial speeches on this occasion.

Further Reportage on Mideast Hostage Situation

Rabin Reiterates Stance

TA111834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Here in Jerusalem Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has again drawn a sharp distinction between Americans kidnapped in Beirut after having been warned many times by their government to get out of there, and the three Israeli soldiers captured while on duty. Reporter Jack Katzenell asked Rabin what Israel would do if the United States asked her to release PLO terrorists to secure the release of the hostages.

[Begin recording] [Rabin] We, Israel, will do nothing on behalf of America or any foreign country unless we are officially requested to do so. So far we have not been requested to do anything in terms of negotiating the release of the American hostages in return for the release of Palestinian terrorists.

[Katzenell] Mr Rabin, one of the cabinet ministers who voted for the previous prisoner exchange told me last week that he now thinks this was a mistake. I take it from what you said that you don't share that view.

[Rabin] I don't share the view that our decision in the past was a mistake. I would have repeated my recommendation to the cabinet that we would release those who were released to get back the three Israeli soldiers that were held over 2 years in the hands of the brutal terror organization of Mr Jibril.

[Katzenell] And if the United States approaches you about their hostages in Lebanon, do you think there is a chance that Israel will consider a request to release prisoners?

[Rabin] I don't deal with hypothetical questions. It looks to me that the United States' policy is very clear: no giving in to demand of blackmail of terrorism. [end recording]

Peres: Swap Rumors 'Unfounded'

TA120914 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 8

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent and agencies]

[Excerpt] Nabih Birri, leader of Lebanon's Shi'ite Amal militia, said yesterday that there are "positive indications" that Israel might trade 400 Arab prisoners for a captured Israeli airman and four hostages, three of them American. But political sources in Jerusalem denied that negotiations for such an exchange were taking place.

The White House also denied any knowledge yesterday of such a deal in the making.

The sources in Jerusalem said: "Lebanon is full of rumours and reports of this sort, all nonsense. This is not serious. And the International Committee of the Red Cross has not approached us with any such proposals."

Foreign Minister Peres yesterday told reporters who asked about a possible swap: "Your information is premature and unfounded." Defence Minister Rabin said of rumours of an exchange: "It's news to me."

The sources in Jerusalem said that Israel would not exchange prisoners it holds for Western hostages. But they indicated that if there were a chance of a deal for the release of Israeli prisoners in Arab hands, Israel might negotiate. "We will not be guided only by the principle of not dealing with terrorists," they said. [passage omitted]

Peres Denies U.S. Weapons Supplied to S. Africa

TA111858 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has denied allegations thatIsrael, in contravention of its agreement with the United States, supplied American arms or technology to South Africa. He was speaking in the Knesset at the end of a debate to mark UN Human Rights Day. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Peres expressed abhorrence of the apartheid system, saying as far as he was concernrd anybody who compromised with racism ceased to be a Jew in outlook. However, Peres did not think Israel, with all its problems, could lead the world's struggle against the South African regime. I do not understand, he said, why there is a tendency among us to emphasize Israel's role, as though she were the main actor in the piece.

What about the Senate report? shouted Yosi Sarid of the left-wing opposition Citizens Rights Movement. I have not seen the Senate report, Peres replied, but I can say with absolute certainty that what was published in the press is not necessarily what appears in the report; for example, that Israel, in contravention of her agreement with the United States, supplied American technology or arms to South Africa. This has no basis in reality.

The foreign minister declared that Israel would restrict its network of relations with South Africa, an echo of his statement to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on Monday that Israel would lower its profile in this.

A source close to the foreign minister told me this meant there would be fewer public statements on the question, and that Israel would cut down on the exchanges of visits with South Africa. It did not mean any change in the level of diplomatic representation. [end recording]

Political Sources Doubt Nir Met With Musavi

TA111110 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 11 Feb 87 p 5

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Senior political sources in Jerusalem, who are well informed on the Iranian affair, expressed doubts about the version presented by 'Amiram Nir, the prime minister's anti-terrorism adviser, of his meeting with Iranian Prime Minister

Hoseyn Musavi in February 1986. In his conversation with U.S. Vice President George Bush on 29 July 1986, Nir said: "A meeting was held with the prime minister on the other side." Nir did not say who else, beside himself, participated in the meeting. According to him, an agreement was reached during the meeting on a shipment of 4,000 TOW missiles — first 1,000 and later another 3,000 — in exchange for the release of all the hostages.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem, who examined the minutes of the Nir-Bush meeting reported in *The Washington Post*, were surprised by the report on the alleged meeting with the Iranian prime minister. In their opinion, it is extremely doubtful such a meeting could have been coordinated without the knowledge of other state elements. According to Nir's report, the meeting took place "on the other side." It is known, however, that Nir was in Tehran only once — in May — together with McFarlane and North's group.

Nir was asked this week by Cabinet Secretary Dr Elyaqim Rubinstein to prepare a complete and detailed report on all his activities during the Iranian operation for the prime minister. Nir has not yet submitted his version to the cabinet secretary. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir wants all the material on the affair before he leaves for Washington on Monday. Former Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has already submitted his report of his activities. Ya'aqov Nimrodi will hand in his report today.

Eban Says Iran Deal 'Conceived' by U.S.

TA120932 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Text] Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee Chairman Abba Eban said yesterday that the American plan to use arms sales to Iran as a lever to help free hostages and to promote contacts with Iranian leaders was "a badly-conceived proposal whose results proved to be negative on both counts."

Eban told *The Jerusalem Post* that on the strength of the hearings which his sub-committee had held so far, on Israel's part in getting American arms to Iran, he had concluded that "there is no reason that any Israeli official should be blamed in view of the fact that they had carried out no illegal or subversive actions."

Eban said it was clear that the plan was conceived by the Americans and then put to Israel for comment and assistance.

"The United States does not have a legitimate grievance against us," he said.

Eban said that sources in the U.S. Senate committee probing the arms deals were not being "fair" by spreading "gossip" about Israeli officials without having heard from the two U.S. officials closely involved, Oliver North and Robert McFarlane.

Shultz: Conference 'Key Issue' in Negotiations

TA121207 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has written Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir the Jordanian demand to convene a peace conference to bring about negotiations with Israel is a "key issue," which will have to be discussed in Washington next week. In a letter sent to Shamir on the eve of his trip to the United States, Shultz notes that during Richard Murphy's talks in the Middle East last month it transpired Jordan deems it necessary to convene a conference and, therefore, the issue should be discussed.

The Prime Minister's Office believes this letter does not point to a change in Shultz' attitude toward an international conference — which has been negative in the past. However, Foreign Ministry officials believe the letter may indicate Shultz wants to examine the proposal seriously if it transpires that it would lead to direct negotiations, which is Shultz' preferred way to advance the peace process.

The Prime Minister's Office says the letter requires no reply, as Shamir will explain his position — which rejects the international conference unequivocally — during his talks in Washington next week. [passage omitted]

Shamir Reiterates Stance

TA120712 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Prime Minister's Office says there is no change in Yitzhaq Shamir's position against a Middle East international conference. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the Prime Minister's Office made this clarification following a report in Washington that the prime minister has softened his position on this issue. The Prime Minister's Office also states Mr Shamir's position is very clear, and he will present it in his meetings in Washington next week.

Air Force Raids Al-Miyah Wa Miyah Targets 12 Feb

TA120512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets in the Sidon area this morning. All the aircraft returned safely and the pilots reported direct hits. The targets that came under attack are located on the outskirts of the Al-Miyah Wa Miyah neighborhood in the Sidon area and housed buildings serving both as command posts for the terrorist organizations and a place where the terrorists planned their attacks and from which they carried them out.

Shamir Contacts Peres on Unsolved Budget Crisis

TA101100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] In a telephone call to Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the Alignment is creating a serious situation by opposing the proposal to solve the budget crisis. This has been learned by our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein. The prime minister said the Alignment was not upholding the agreement reached in a discussion between the finance minister and Knesset Member Rafi Edri on settling the crisis.

Alignment Approves Agreement

TA110720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Alignment ministers have approved the agreement with the finance minister on the budget. Chairman of the Alignment Knesset faction, Knesset Member [MK] Rafi Edri, told the ministers the agreement states no aid will be given without a coalition agreement.

Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports the Alignment ministers also criticized Prime Minister Shamir's remarks in the Knesset yesterday against Foreign Minister Peres' action on the international peace conference issue.

Likud Endorses Compromise

TA111734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Likud ministers have endorsed the compromise agreement reached between the finance minister and the chairman of the Alignment Knesset Faction, thus producing a solution to the crisis over the state budget. The first reading of the budget may take place as early as tomorrow. The agreement deals with aid to the kibbutzim and a promise by the Knesset Finance Committee to discuss any aid proposal submitted by the finance minister without any delay.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that in the meeting, the Likud ministers reiterated their categorical opposition to an international conference.

IDF Closes Nabulus College Following Riots

TA120647 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] The Al-Awdah College in Nabulus will be closed down for 2 weeks by order of the IDF authorities, following yesterday's riots there. Our correspondent notes this is the second educational institution recently closed in the city due to riots. The Al-Najah University was closed down several days ago for a month.

Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor also reports the security forces in the Gaza Strip demolished the houses of two terrorists in Khan Yunus and sealed the house of another terrorist in Gaza yesterday. The three were members of the Islamic Jihad organization.

Youth Shot, Injured in Khan Yunus Riots

TA121034 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0946 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] There are disturbances in the Gaza Strip as well today. In Khan Yunus, Israeli vehicles from the Qatif Bloc blocked the main road after an Israeli vehicle was stoned. Two windows in the vehicle, which belongs to an Israeli living in the Qatif Bloc, were shattered. The Israelis cleared the road when the security forces arrived at the scene.

Our correspondent Ilan Ben-Dor reports there were also riots at schools in Rafah, Khan Yunus, and Jabalyah. Stones were thrown and tires were burned, but there were no injuries.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1000 GMT on 12 February reports "a youth was wounded by a shot when the security forces dispersed a demonstration in the Mu'addi refugee camp near Khan Yunus this morning. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports the youth was sent to the hospital in Gaza for treatment. The security forces are investigating the circumstances under which the youth was wounded."]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Mideast, Terrorism

LD120159 London ITV Television Network in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report on interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by correspondent Eamonn McCann on the "Diverse Reports" program, presented by Editor Philip Clarke; interview conducted in Libya, date not given — recorded; Al-Qadhdhafi speaks in Arabic with English subtitles providing the translation, except where noted that translation is provided by translator's voice]

[Text] [Clarke] Just under a year ago the Americans bombed Libya: Some of their planes took off from Britain. The action was widely condemned. But the raid did silence Colonel al-Qadhdhafi for a while. But he's now keen to return to the world's stage. Our reporter, Eamonn McCann, has just come back from Libya, where he talked to Al-Qadhdhafi at some length in the colonel's first major political interview for some time. Eamonn is a committed socialist, and perhaps more sympathetic to Libya than most Western journalists. Much of the discussion about Libya tends to be in slogans and gives a picture of the country that Libyans themselves hardly recognize. So Eamonn's report is an attempt to see Libya and events in the Middle East from their point of view.

[McCann] The sleeping capital erupted into a ground-to-air battle, tracer fire arching skywards. [video shows tracer bullets streaking into night sky, followed by scenes of destruction in Tripoli]

[Tripoli resident ('Ali Bessiuni), identified by caption] It was uncivilized act, in fact, and I feel it was a barbarian act against the innocent people.

[McCann] More than 50 people were killed in Tripoli and Banghazi as American bombs blasted residential areas. Col al-Qadhdhafi's home was among those hit; his family among the victims of the raid.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Thatcher is a murderer, malevolent to such an extent that she allowed Britain to be used as a base by America, the most powerful country in the world, knowing that those planes were destined to destroy my house and kill my children. Of course one feels very hurt, wounded, and frustrated, because on one hand it's a flagrant injustice and on the other it's an expression of Western hatred towards Libya. Not just because it's Libya, but because their hatred extends to the whole Arab and Islamic world.

[McCann] The intention was, apparently, to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, or to create conditions in Libya in which he might be overthrown. Al-Qadhdhafi survived: As an effort to destabilize Libya, the attack failed. Support for Al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution seems unshaken.

Libya is commonly regarded in the West as the terrorist state, with its leader, Col al-Qadhdhafi, as a madman. But from the point of view of the Libyan people, this is a grotesque distortion of the truth. When you understand Libyan history, generations of struggle against foreign domination, which ended less than 20 years ago, then perhaps you can begin to understand the way they see themselves, and see the rest of the world. Libya was under foreign occupation for centuries; it was a province of the Ottoman Empire until 1911. Then the Italians came.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] We have suffered repeatedly at the hands of Europe. In fact we were colonized by the Italians in 1911 before the fascists and Mussolini took power. They colonized and attacked us unexpectedly, killed our people, destroyed our nation and set up places for people to be hanged. They abducted thousands of men and women and took them to Italy. To this day we have been asking the Italians to tell us what happened to those thousands of Libyans — they were innocent people.

[McCann] Italian rule, during which at least 100,000 Libyans were killed, ended with the victory of the 8th Army in the desert campaign. Libya was devastated in the battles between the two European armies.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Who triggered the First World War and the Second World War? Who spread war in Africa, Asia, and Latin America? Was it the Africans who started two world wars? Were they Asians? Or people from Latin America? No, it was them!

[McCann] The land was left littered with the debris of someone else's war. In 1951, Libya became formally independent, after the great powers failed to agree on [word indistinct]. Determined to maintain some control, the British installed and then patronized the corrupt King Idris.

Libya was among the poorest countries of the world. Average income was $35 per year. Masses of people lived in rag tents in the desert, or in slum shantytowns. But in fact beneath the desert there lay an ocean of oil, which Western companies were quick to exploit. A rising generation resented foreign ownership of Libya's new riches; and that feeling, expressed in an upsurge of armed nationalism, carried a group of young army officers to power in 1969. The takeover was bloodless: It was organized by this man, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

[(Bessiuni)] There was no Libya here before the revolution. There were, of course — the Americans maintained the main base here which they called Wheeler, and they used it against the Arab population in most parts of the Arab world. And in Banghazi, of course, it was a British garrison there, with British troops. And in Sabha, in the north, it was the French there — it was occupied by French. The imperialists, they use their puppets in this country against their natives. But after the revolution everything was changed.

[McCann] Every aspect of life in Libya today is touched both by the legacy of colonial rule and by the revolutions's promise of a new and more equal society, in which, for the first time, Libyans could have power in Libya.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Generally speaking, the revolutionary plan is proceeding successfully. But certainly we are still suffering from what remains of the European domination of our people and their attempts to make us lose our self-confidence. We have been used

to being ruled by invaders from Europe generation after generation. Our people had no experience of independence except under the revolution.

[McCann] The most immediate effect of the revolution on the lives of Libyans was a massive improvement in the standard of living. Al-Qadhdhafi himself personally supervised the clearing away of the slums. The country has undergone a massive transformation. Under law, the state must now provide every family with a home. The health and education systems are free and available to all. More than half of Libya's 4 million people are now at school, college, or university. Agricultural production has increased, boosted by an officially sponsored back-to-the-land movement, and by the biggest irrigation scheme ever undertaken anywhere. This kind of prosperity is a new experience for Libyans, as is the form of democracy introduced a decade ago. Every person in Libya is a member of a Basic People's Congress. This isn't democracy on the Western model, but its the first experience of self-rule Libyans have known — and for them it works. The thinking of Col al-Qadhdhafi is enormously influential, but some of Al-Qadhdhafi's proposals, to do with education and women's rights, have been rejected. Despite this, Libyan women feel that they have made significant advances.

[Unidentified female in Arabic, with translation provided via captions] As Libyan women, we are in a much better position than other Arab women, particularly when it comes to arguments and debates, as it clearly shown by our role in people's congresses where we take part and express our views freely.

[McCann] Many of these ideas are threatening to more conservative Arab regimes, content to hold Al-Qadhdhafi at arms length. But its his radical anticolonialism which has made him a threatening figure to the West. The revolution of 1969 was motivated not only by the Libyans' desire to assert sovereignty at last over their own territory, but reflected, too, a belief that the Arabs are a single nation, divided and dominated for centuries by colonial powers. Libyans see the existence of the State of Israel, on what to them is Arab land, as a last intolerable example of the colonial presence, and thus the struggle against Israel as the key to ultimate Arab liberation. Under this context, they see the United States as the agent of the State of Israel.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Unfortunately, a new crusader-like spirit has emerged in the West which is anti-semitic, and of course we the Arabs are semites. Witness the unlimited support given to Israel in order to annihilate Arabs and destroy the Arab nation as a whole, enabling them without any protest or reservation to build nuclear bombs. Doesn't this show malice and bad intentions against the Arab?

[Unidentified voice] This means, then, there is spite against the Arabs and that they should be destroyed.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Isn't that the theme of Western policy?

[McCann] Al-Qadhdhafi hasn't always been so hostile to the West. Although the regime's first target were the British and American bases established during the Second World War, he negotiated their peaceful removal. It was a popular move. Relations with the West remained reasonably friendly because Al-Qadhdhafi's nationalism was also hostile to Soviet influence. Al-Qadhdhafi sought unity with Egypt as a first step toward a single Arab nation, which might have the strength to win back a homeland for the Palestinians. Through the seventies, this spirit of Arab self-assertion, which he epitomized, was to bring Libya increasingly into conflict with the West. Libya was in the vanguard of the OPEC move, which quadrupled oil prices in 1973 and jolted the economies of the West. Next, Al-Qadhdhafi vigorously opposed the American-sponsored Camp David agreement, which detached Egypt from the Arab consensus on the question of Israel. The agreement was presented in the West as a major step toward an honorable peace; in the Arab world it was seen as nothing of the sort.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Politically there have been a number of setbacks in the Arab world. One of them was the recognition by Egypt of the occupation of Palestine, their recognition of international Zionism, and their acceptance of the status quo. But I don't believe Egypt did these things because she was convinced, but rather because she was defeated in the 1973 war with Israel. [The preceding sentence, audible in Arabic, differs from ITV's English subtitle translation as follows:— But I believe Egypt did these things because it was defeated in war, not because it was convinced that Palestine should remain under Zionist occupation.]

[McCann] Politically, Al-Qadhdhafi had become a thorn in the side of the West. The first moves toward sanctions against Libya were made by the United States in 1979. Increasingly, Al-Qadhdhafi saw America as an implacable enemy of Libyan and Arab interests.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The invaders have not allowed the Libyan people to live in peace. We have not been left alone to build up our country. Hence, we feel bitter.

[McCann] Do you believe that the United States has any legitimate interests at all in this region?

[Al-Qadhdhafi, superimposed by voice of translator] None whatsoever.

[McCann] It was that view which, more than anything else, has made Al-Qadhdhafi a focus for fierce American hostility. Elected in 1980, Ronald Reagan reflected an American desire to reassert itself in the world. In Libyan eyes, American power was being deployed to ensure the continuing humiliation of Arabs, even at the expense of some other Western interests.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Europe is known to be somewhat wise and rational but America is known to be childish, crazy, and irrational. The mentality of the cowboy and the criminal dominates U.S. policy.

[McCann] In August 1981, U.S. fighters shot down Libyan planes in a clash over the Gulf of Sidra. The pretext was that America had a duty to assert the right of free passage for shipping in the gulf. No effort had been made to establish this right in international law. Libyans argued that the gulf was not a strategic waterway, like Panama or Suez — that it leads to nowhere but Libya. What's more, the American position appeared both arrogant and hypocritical.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] It's a matter of sovereigty; it's not a question of whether it's useful or not. But the Gulf of Sidra is of great significance to Libya. It's an integral part of our territorial waters and historically Libya always exercised authority over it. Even those who colonized Libya, including the Americans, extended their domination over the Gulf of Sidra as part of their domination over Libya as a whole. The same with Britain after the Second World War. The Gulf of Sidra is vital for Libya. It separates the two halves of the country. We cannot allow military maneuvers. If you're talking about commercial vessels or tourism — ships coming to Libyan ports — we welcome this.

[McCann] In March 1986, the Americans attacked again, sinking Libyan patrol boats and bombing radar stations. At least 20 Libyans died. These attacks, as well as American support for the Israeli assault on Lebanon, had an inevitable effect on Libya's general orientation to world politics.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, superimposed by voice of translator] Because America has a global strategy and we are the victim of this strategy; they want to encircle and contain, in the end, the Soviet Union, and this containment is taking place through us. That's why we and the Soviet Union find outselves facing a common enemy. An enemy is approaching the Soviet Union, but we find ourselves that we are the victim number one, using us as a springboard toward the Soviet Union, the ultimate end.

[McCann] It is American imperialism, then, which has compelled Libya and the Soviet Union to come closer together?

[Al-Qadhdhafi, superimposed by voice of translator] They serve the Russian-Libyan relations a great deal.

[McCann] To Libyans, all this looks very much like aggressive determination to reassert military domination over the Arab world, to turn the clock back. Meanwhile, we in the West have been told a very different story: Almost every major terrorist incident in Europe in the eighties has been attributed in much of the Western media to the malign activity of Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi.

What Libya has done is to support movements around the world seen as struggling against the old colonial powers. They openly proclaim their support for the Palestinians, as do most Arab countries.

[(Bessiuni)] You call the fighters, the Palestinian fighters, when they are fighting for their freedom, you call them terrorists, but we call them a fighter, to free their nation; you can see in Lebanon how they feel; we feel very sorry about that, but all the West — not only America, but all the West — they're always on one side, on Israel's. They're always persuaded by Israel; and they always support the Israeli's point of view.

[McCann] But when you look for specific examples of what the Libyans are persistently charged with — the instigation of international terrorism — they are hard to find. Amnesty International estimates that there have been 19 victims of Libyan terrorism, all but 4 Libyan dissidents. Libya sees itself as being at war with anti-Al-Qadhdhafi groups. Such groups have assassinated a Libyan ambassador, and staged coup attempts. Libya does pursue the dissidents abroad.

It was during the demonstration by the National Front for the Savlation of Libya that woman police constable Yvonne Fletcher was shot dead. Despite Libyan denials, all the evidence is that the bullet which killed her came from Libyans inside at the embassy. It seems equally certain that WPC Fletcher was not the intended target.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] Though we are prepared to fight, it's not in our nature to kill innocent people. That policewoman could never have been a target for us. She was a security officer concerned with order and security and she didn't deserve to be killed.

[McCann] Through 1985, pressure in the United States mounted for action against Libya, as they were blamed for a series of dramatic terrorist attacks. These included the hijacking of a TWA airliner, and of the *Achille Lauro*; and the massacres at Rome and Vienna airports. No evidence has ever been produced linking Libya directly to these attacks. But it was another incident in April, last year, which produced the most unequivocal allegations against Libya. Far from proving Libyan guilt, the evidence which has emerged points toward Syria. But Syria is large and powerful. America used the Berlin bombing as a pretext for the raid on Libya.

[video shows President Reagan giving nationwide address on the bombing of Libya, saying that it was conducted in such a way as to minimize casualties among the Libyan people]

That's not the way they see it. In the conflict between Libya and the United States, the Libyans have been responsible for far fewer deaths than America. In broader perspective, their involvement in violent activity beyond their own borders is insignificant when compared with America's. Given their history, including their very recent history, Libyans have good reasons to regard themselves as the victims, rather than the villains, of international terrorism. Their perception of the West, and of what the West has done to them, has inevitably produced a fervor which could have very serious consequences.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] All these hostile acts against the Arab people are charging us up like a bomb which will one day explode, destroying British, American, and Zionist interests. We are now targetted by the United States, the most powerful state in the world. Yesterday it was America and Britain; today it is America and France. It is an historic period for us — both heroic and tragic. This will produce a generation that will retaliate. So, if a retaliatory generation emerges from this land it will have been created by them.

JANA Editor on 'Threats' From U.S. Administration

LD111916 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The Israeli Shultz, the secretary of state of Israel's rabid dog, Reagan, has, with great insolence, pounced upon Arabs and described the Lebanese Arab people as animals and [words indistinct]. Shultz has threatened to use military force against

the Lebanese Arab people, using the hostages problem as a pretext. He added, in statement which he made in Washington the day before yesterday, we are on the point of carrying out some sort of action in this respect and there are various means to do so [words indistinct]. William Crowe, chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff, also bragged about the use of force against Lebanon and added that the 6th Fleet, which has been joined by striking aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, near Lebanon, is ready to carry out Reagan's orders and we are able to carry out a number of actions [words indistinct].

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on the Israeli Shultz's bragging about military force, conspiracies, and insults [word indistinct] with which he is now describing the Arabs and using the hostages issue in Lebanon and asserted: This is not new and will not be the last in the (?chain) of acts of terrorism, threats, and impudent conspiracies which the United States is, day in and day out, (?hatching) against the Arab nation by taking advantage of the current worsening Arab situation. Washington and its rabid dogs have given the green light to their priority of hitting the forces of revolution and liberation wherever they may be and at any time, particularly in the Arab homeland. The editor added: The Israeli Shultz has found in the heroic Lebanese Arab people — who have exposed the United States and compelled its fleets and forces to flee like rats from this small nation, leaving behind more than 400 American corpses — a breathing space to vomit his dirtiest insults against the Lebanese which is also a reaction of the U.S. politicians' deep rancor against an ancient nation whose main task is the liberation of its teritories and to live peacefully and freely.

The editor pointed out that the United States rancor against the Arabs began with the onset of the Egyptian revolution of 23 July 1952 led by the late leader 'Abd al-Nasir and reached its peak following the eruption of the great al-Fatih revolution in 1969, which [words indistinct] unity as well as supporting all free men and strugglers anywhere in the world against U.S. colonialist hegemony. JANA's Arab affairs editor added that with the arrival of a third-rate actor, who is a maniac for force in the U.S. Presidency, this U.S. enmity has become flagrant and overt toward whatever is Arab, because Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is an Arab and because the Arab masses as well as nationalist and unionist forces of this Arab nation have been saturated with his principles and aspirations for unity and freedom from all sorts of exploitation, hegemony, and slavery. Thus, U.S. enmity to Arabs culminated in the abortive U.S.-NATO wanton aggression against the great Jamahiriyah on the 15th of last April, the main target of which was the brother leader of the revolution. This has been in addition to the provocative campaigns, economic encirclement, and expulsion of Libyan Arab students from the U.S. universities.

The editor concluded his comment: The cheap and insolent threats of the key figures of the imperialist U.S. Administration, who have become exposed and naked following the many consecutive scandals, whose main character consists of lies, cheating, and deception, will not stop as long as the current Arab situation continues to deteriorate and as long as there are those who are [words indistinct] friends of the United States and those who have recognized the Zionists in occupied Palestine and normalized their relations with them.

JANA Condemns Equating 1 'Zionist' to 400 Arabs

LD111503 Tripoli JANA in English 1419 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Nowar 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — World news agencies indicated that contacts were going on for arrangements to release a Zionist pilot in return for 400 Arab prisoners in occupied Palestine.

The editor of Arab affairs in JANA commented on this issue. He said the least one can describe this cheap deal is to say that it is a disgraceful and contemptuous to any Arab to equalise one Zionist to 400 Arabs. It would have been better if the equation was put rightly and within its appropriate framework: One Arab equals 400 elements from any other nationalities.

The editor added that it would have been better, faced with this situation, to have left those 400 prisoners in detention or die rather than for this humiliation, of which any Arab person's forehead would sweat, occurs. [sentence as received] The editor of Arab affairs pointed out that the mere suggestion of such degrading exchange constitutes a humiliation to the dignity of the Arab individual, for is there any humiliation stronger than a destitute Zionist becoming equal to 400 Arabs and exchanging him for them.

The editor concluded his commentary by saying that Arab feelings are hurt before these reports and proposals which represent a state of submissivness, fear and surrounder. The Arab nation is the best nation sent to mankind and the Arab individual by all historical, ethical and civilised standards equals thousands of peoples from any other nationalities.

JANA Editor on Mitterrand Remarks on Chad

LD111528 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Paris, Al Nowar 11, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The French newspaper *Le Matin* published a statement by French President Francois Mitterrand in which he said that the era of colonialism was over and that France was not seeking to impose colony for it in Chad.

The editor of African affairs commented on the statement of the French president. The editor pointed out "it is a strange logic indeed for this statement to be made by head of a state whose forces are still deployed, since the colonial era until today, on territories of countries from which it is separated by [word indistinct] oceans and continents and under whose colonial rule people are still suffering throughout world continents from Guadeloupe to the Martinique through the Islands of Reunion and New Caledonia besides military bases which carried a French flag in the heart of more than one African country and amongst them some surrounding Chad and represent the fundamental support in backing the mutinous clique of agent Habre in Ndjamena."

The editor wondered: "If Mitterrand did not find it shameful in denying the colonial face of his policy then what would this military presence of his coutry be called. And what would the continuous arrival of French forces and use of Chadian lands

mean in considering that there is no accord or legal treaty allowing France to do so which was recognised even by Mitterrand himself, his defence minister and other French officials. What would Mitterrand call the crossing of international seas and air-space by scores of his forces to an African country which is not linked to France with any geographical borders. And what all these air movements by French war generals between Paris and Ndjamena which have no legal government. [sentence as received]

Undoubtedly it is the dream of returning to the colonial era and the longing for the eras of enslaving peoples and apart from that the French official statements and justifications issued daily become merely like the statements of a thief who calls for an end to stealing. The only logical and accepted thing, therefore, which would make us listen to the statements by an immediate call for the withdrawal of his forces from Chad and leave this purely African matter for the Africans who were burnt with the fire of French colonialism from which some of them have not recovered yet from the remnants of this fire.

JANA on French Appeal for Aid to Lebanese Camps

LD111926 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1755 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Paris, 11 Feb (JANA) — French President Francois Mitterrand today asked the French Cabinet to give aid to humanitarian organizations, so that they can in turn give that aid to the Palestinians besieged in the Lebanese camps.

About this request, JANA's Arab affairs editor expressed his absolute amazement for this sudden humanitarian surge that has struck the French president.

He said: Should we thank the French president for this stance, or should we tell him that the Chadian people today live a bitter reality as a result of practices similar to those imposed on the Palestinians in their camps in Beirut? These African people also suffer from famine and poverty, for which they do not need French tanks, aircraft, and guns, but wheat and bread. Do humanitarian feelings abandon the French president when he talks about concentrating his forces in Chad and fanning the fire of the civil war in that African country?

Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Al-Asad on Camps Siege

LD111600 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1507 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Feb (JANA) — The leader of the revolution has sent a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad on the camps siege:

Brother Hafiz al-Asad, we request that you intervene personally to save the lives of thousands of Palestinians who are facing death in the Burj al-Barajinah camp due to the Amal Movement banning relief convoys from entering the camp and stopping them at a military area in Maghdushah village, something that is being denounced by mankind and by world history which has not witnessed such an act to this date.

It has been confirmed to the world that Palestinians in Burj al-Barajinah have begun to eat cats and dogs and epidemics have started to spread among them, while the Amal Movement is preventing relief supply convoys from reaching the abovementioned camp.

Your brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Tripoli TV on Egyptian Involvement in Chad

LD112217 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] GUNT forces inflicted heavy losses in lives and equipment on the remnants of Habre's forces today. This occurred as they repelled one of the attempts by Habre's remnants, supported by France, the United States, and the Egyptian regime, to attack the GUNT forces.

The GUNT forces were able to kill a large number of the remnants of Habre's forces and to capture others. Legitimate GUNT forces also captured large quantities of French and Egyptian ammunitions and weapons, and a number of U.S. vehicles.

It is again confirmed that the Egyptian hireling regime is involved in this mean conspiracy aimed at exterminating the Chadian people to serve its NATO masters' interests. We can see again the extent of the degradation of the kneeling regime, and its submission to the orders of the directors of the Egyptian policy at the U.S. Black House and the Elysee Palace in Paris. It is tarnishing Egypt's face with the ill effects of falling into the Chadian swamp, in which the French soldiers are wandering blindly, and in whcih the equipment of the masters of terrorism in Washington are lost.

The consecutive victories of the GUNT forces against the remnant forces of Habre, the agent of France and the United States, and the capture of quantities of Egyptian, French, and U.S. equipment and weapons, give a solid evidence on the involvement of this dirty alliance in stealing the freedom of the Chadian people by imposing their agent in Ndjamena on the Chadian people, and simultaneously refute the claims and lies of the enemies of the Chadian people about the involvement of Libyan forces in Chad. [video shows shots of corpses of soldiers; boxes of ammunition, one of them with Arabic writing; four military trucks with a machinegun fixed on each of them; two jeeps with antitank gun fixed on them; boxes of bullets, one of them with Arabic writing]

Brother viewers, as we now see through these shots, the links of the chain of conspiracy, in which some reactionary forces cooperate with French and U.S. imperialism in an attempt to return to colonize Africa again, are completed.

These are U.S., French, and Egyptian weapons in Chad. It is a mean attempt and a conspiracy aimed at exterminating the Chadian people within Africa to serve NATO's ambitions.

This clearly shows the extent of the kneeling regime's degradation and its submission to the orders of its U.S. and French masters who try to return to the African land to desecrate it and

to occupy it and to make it a military base for striking all the progressive forces in the continent.

We can see in these shots of some U.S., French, and Egyptian weapons in Chad.

SUDAN

Al-Mirghani Speaks on Arab Affairs, Relations

JN041920 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
3 Feb 87 p 9

[Interview with State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani by *Al-Ittihad* — place and date not given]

[Text] *[Al-Ittihad]* Your Excellency, relations between Sudan and the UAE, as well as with Arab Gulf countries, are special. How do you assess these relations?

[Al-Mirghani] Our relations with Gulf countries in general are fraternal and friendly and are characterized by joint interests and objectives. These relations are strong and solid, permeated with mutual understanding. Our relations with the UAE under His Higheness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan are special. We appreciate and are proud of this leader, who has always been honest. His highness has made great contributions to Sudan; namely, the reconstruction of Sudan airport at his own expense. His highness donated $100 million for its reconstruction, not to mention Shaykh Zayid's donation to the construction of the (Huba-Port Sudan) Road, named after him. His Highness Shaykh Zayid has also donated two Boeing planes to Sudan. This proves we harbor feelings of amity and brotherhood toward this great man, who always seeks to assist his brothers throughout the Arab homeland and in Islamic countries.

The UAE was among the first to come to Sudan's assistance when the country experienced drought and desertification in the past few years. The UAE provided us with assistance and continues to support us to enable us to emerge from this crisis. The Sudanese people and Government will not forget those who came to Sudan's rescue during its crisis.

[Al-Ittihad] Your Excellency, what is Sudan's stand toward the Iraq-Iran war and what about the Sudanese initiative you recently submitted? We know you heard the Iranian viewpoint on this initiative and that you will soon become acquainted with the Iraqi viewpoint. We want to know what the Iranians conveyed to you and the bases of your initiative.

[Al-Mirghani] As an Islamic country, Sudan is greatly harmed by the prolongation of the Gulf war. Sudan considers the resources being squandered there its own resources. Sudan is more than eager to stop this war because it is the major weak point the enemy exploits to weaken the Arabs.

We do have a Sudanese initiative to reach a satisfactory solution for both sides. However, this initiative has not yet been completed, and we beleive it would be better not to say much about it now. We cannot speak about the Iranian viewpoint before becoming acquainted with the Iraqi viewpoint. We know the two countries' viewpoints are far apart. We will do our best to approximate them, thanks to our good relations with both fraternal countries.

[Al-Ittihad] Do you expect any response from the Iranians?

[Al-Mirghani] We hope so.

[Al-Ittihad] Your Excellency, do you believe the resolution reached by the ICO summit on the Gulf war is appropriate?

[Al-Mirghani] We believe the resolution is one of the summit's greatest achievements. It reflects the summit's success. We hope Iraq and Iran will respond to this resolution, cease fire, put an end to the shedding of the blood of two Muslim peoples, and begin working toward an understanding to settle this problem peacefully.

[Al-Ittihad] How do you assess the Fifth ICO Summit and its resolutions?

[Al-Mirghani] We would like to affirm here that the summit was successful beyond expectations. It adopted resolutions reflecting this great success and which satisfy all Islamic parties. Kuwait exerted huge efforts to make the summit adopt resolutions commensurate with Islamic aspirations. Kuwait also played a great role in approximating the viewpoints of some brothers and in closing Arab ranks. His highness the Kuwaiti amir, thanks to his wisdom, eloquence, and mature thinking, succeeded in containing all differences and problems taking place among various parties. Kuwait exerted splendid efforts before and during the summit to make it a success. We do not doubt that what we achieved at the summit is a source of pride for Muslims everywhere.

[Al-Ittihad] Why did Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi delay his visit to Egypt? Were there any obstacles to this visit?

[Al-Mirghani] The prime minister sent Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi to Cairo as a special envoy with a message for President Husni Mubarak informing Egyptian officials he will visit Cairo soon and that this visit will take place following the Sudanese delegation's return from the ICO summit.

[Al-Ittihad] What do you expect from this visit and will the new charter of brotherhood be discussed?

[Al-Mirghani] The charter of brotherhood will be discussed during this visit. The charter of brotherhood committee is not a new committee. It is an old committee formed when Dr al-Hadidi, a member of the committee, was with us. We have formulated all the points of the charter, which are far more comprehensive than integration, and give a better picture of the future than the integration projects of the past.

[Al-Ittihad] Has this charter between Sudan and Egypt been agreed to in advance or is it just a Sudanese visualization that will be submitted to Egypt for discussion?

[Al-Mirghani] The Sudanese committee has formulated this charter. We will submit it to Egypt and Egypt may give its opinion on it or amend, change, or replace some of the points. However, we would like to state that Sudanese-Egyptian relations are stronger than any convention or official agreement.

[Al-Ittihad] Do you expect large strides will be made in Sudanese-Egyptian relations?

[Al-Mirghani] Sudanese-Egyptian relations are solid and are constantly developing. We have been developing these relations since we assumed power. Like all relations among countries, they pass through good and bad times, but they are eternal relations binding the two peoples of the Nile valley. I visited Egypt last July at Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's invitation. We spoke in detail about relations and we are advancing these relations, as well as the ties of kinship that exist between Sudan and Egypt.

People think relations between Sudan and Egypt are lukewarm. This can be explained by the fact that the Sudanese people were absent for the last 16 years. They were absent from political, social, and economic arenas. However, the Sudanese people have now returned with their institutions. When they conclude an agreement with the brothers in Egypt, it will be an agreement long-awaited by the people. This agreement must emanate from the consciences of the Sudanese and the Egyptian peoples and must fulfill their aspirations. This will be far stronger than any former integration or agreement. We absolutely do not believe our relations with Egypt are lukewarm.

[Al-Ittihad] Will Sudan raise the question of ousted President Ja'far Numayri's extradition during Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Egypt, despite the fact that the matter has been transferred to the judiciary for its ruling?

[Al-Mirghani] I discussed this issue with Egyptian officials. Our opinion remains the same. Numayri's extradition is a popular demand. It is a demand that no Sudanese official has the right to relinquish. We are waiting for the judiciary to have its say.

[Al-Ittihad] What will happen if the judiciary approves the legitimacy of Numayri's political asylum in Egypt?

[Al-Mirghani] We will go to the people and have them announce their stand.

[Al-Ittihad] Why did you refer the matter to the judiciary if you are not convinced of the judgment it will issue?

[Al-Mirghani] The Sudanese people have agreed to refer the matter to the judiciary. When we hear the judgment we will tell the people: This is the judgment. If they are convinced, the matter will be over, and if they are not, we will see what we can do.

[Al-Ittihad] It has been said that the government is facing some problems with the coalition. The government has different viewpoints because of the two parties' different systems. What is your comment?

[Al-Mirghani] There are absolutely no differences between the two parties of the coalition. We have no problems. We work out of one interest. This coalition is strong and there is no alternative to it at all. The situation in Sudan, and between the two parties in particular, is stable and very good.

[Al-Ittihad] What do you see as the role of Sudanese workers abroad in strengthening investments and tackling the difficult economic situation in Sudan? Are there any plans to attract the investments of those working abroad?

[Al-Mirghani] We urge our brother Sudanese working abroad to invest their money in Sudan. A prepared plan will be presented soon. We are about to establish a Ministry of Expatriates. We believe there are many areas for investment in Sudan. The Constituent Assembly will tackle many laws in favor of investors. There are also many laws under discussion in service of the Sudanese people. There are also facilities for Arab investments in Sudan that will satisfy Arab investors. These facilities will soon be approved by the Constitutent Assembly, God willing.

[Al-Ittihad] On the horizon are tidings of a satisfactory solution to the southern question. We have learned that John Garang, who is leading the rebel movement in the south, has agreed to meet members of the government and to attend a national or constitutional conference to tackle the southern issue. What are the recent developments in the south; what have you achieved with Garang; and what do you expect from meeting with him?

[Al-Mirghani] The southern Sudan issue is an internal problem created by colonialism in Sudan, which exploited social and cultural differences between northern and southern Sudan. The defunct dictatorial rule deepened this matter and gave it various dimensions.

We believe the southern problem must be resolved politically. We are trying to reach a comprehensive solution to this issue. The constitutional conference will be held soon and all political functionaries in the south and north will take part. We are optimistic this problem will be completely resolved, God willing, through understanding and negotiations to satisfy all disputing parties.

[Al-Ittihad] What are the reasons behind Garang's agreement, after his previous strong intransigence, to attend the constitutional conference and meet with government representatives?

[Al-Mirghani] The Garang-led movement in the south was established to overthrow Numaryi. I do not believe there are any more reasons for problems or for the continuation of rebellion. In the south are educated youths whom we urge to sit with us and talk. Sudan is governed by a democratic system now. We appeal to them to sit with their brothers and reach an understanding. We say to them: Nothing justifies fighting your Sudanese brothers.

[Al-Ittihad] Sudan is Africa's gate. It also links northern Africa with southern African states. We believe Sudan is the most qualified to solve differences between fraternal countries in light of these countries' confidence in Sudan. We heard about your mediation between Egypt and Libya as well as about a Sudanese initiative on the Chadian issue. First, has this mediation stopped?

Second, how can the Chadian problem be resolved in light of your initiative?

[Al-Mirghani] We completely abide by the Arab League Charter. We work to bring Arab viewpoints closer because we believe the Arab nation has the necessary requirements to unify its ranks in its confrontation of common challenges.

Sudan's bilateral relations with Arab countries should be an example followed by other Arab countries. In our assessment, Arab differences are about strategy. This is each country's right. We are confident all states share the same objectives and destiny. We all have a common enemy and usurped lands. We must unite efforts to liberate the land and Jerusalem from the yoke of Zionism.

We believe Sudan's foreign policy, based on respecting all countries and on the endeavor to solve differences through peaceful methods, negotiations, and dialogue, qualifies Sudan more than any other country to mediate between the two fraternal, neighborly countries. Sudan exerted efforts to bring the stands of Egypt and Libya closer as well as to remove existing differences between them. We will continue efforts to sow the seeds of love and fraternity to close Egyptian and Libyan ranks because Egypt, Libya, and Sudan constitute an important force in Africa. We hope we will succeed in improving relations between the two countries.

Regarding the Chadian issue, Sudan's relations with its neigbors are based on the principle of goodneigborly relations and on noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. The confusion and wars taking place in sister Chad will, of course, affect Sudan in the form of refugees or stability on the border with Chad. This is in addition to the fact there are many common tribes in Sudan and Chad. Hence Sudan's concern.

We are following a positive and clear security policy, moving away from axes. Therefore, we will not allow under any circumstances the exploitation of Sudanese territory for interference in Chad. This stems from our concern for Chad's safety and for not escalating the regrettable situation in the sister country. We are now holding contacts with the Libyan and Chadian presidents to make them sit together and reach a practical and satisfactory solution to protect regional safety and security and to achieve reconciliation.

We have also prepared a Sudanese initiative to mediate among the parties involved in the Chadian problem. We will declare it when we present it to them. We hope our efforts will succeed because we have good and firm relations with Chad and Libya.

[Al-Ittihad] What is your role in attempting to resolve the Palestinian cause?

[Al-Mirghani] We place all our simple capabilities at the disposal of the fraternal Arab Palestinian people to regain their territory under the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, led by struggler Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

We are always committed to work through the Arab League and to try any path to lead us to a satisfactory solution to this cause —a solution that will achieve the Palestinian people's aspirations and ambitions as well as their right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on Palestinian territory. The Palestinian cause has always been the Arabs' first central cause. Sudan has always been the first struggler and defender of this cause. We must exert efforts to find a solution. We should also exert efforts to stop the camps war and lift the siege on them. We believe in these issues and will work for their sake.

SPLA Radio Reports Recent Fighting in South

Over 165 Reported Killed 29 Dec

EA111643 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] More than 165 enemy troops, including a colonel who has not yet been identified, are now known to have died in the clash near Bor town between SPLA and Khartoum government troops on 29 December 1986. This has been disclosed for Radio SPLA by its correspondent in Bor who was quoting reliable sources.

Helicopter Downed 12 Jan

EA111730 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] An enemy military helicopter was shot down by SPLA forces of Cobra on 12 January 1987. The aircraft subsequently crash-landed at Juba airport, killing six enemy officers on board.

SPLA Radio Denounces Government-Backed Militias

EA111811 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1120 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] My topic today is about the militia formed by Sadiq al-Mahdi in two forms: The militia formed in Equatoria region to protect the bread winners there and the militia who are in Malakal and known as the Anyanya-II. The SPLA does not recognize the existence of an Anyanya-II organization, as all the Anyanya-II are now a part of the SPLA. In fact, they are regarded as the cornerstone of the SPLA because they started the fight which the SPLA is continuing.

Now let us first examine the functions of the militia formed in Equatoria region. It is surprising to hear that there are militia in Equatoria because the people of Equatoria waited for a long time for the start of this fighting because they were suffering; they were being oppressed by the Arabs; their beliefs were denied them; and they were not allowed to speak their own languages. [passage omitted]

Therefore, it was those rules that denied true citizens freedom of movement, freedom to speak their own language, to practice their beliefs, which denied them jobs in their own country so that they became slaves. These were the reasons that made the people of Equatoria fight, why the Anyanya took up arms in Torit. The

Arabs denied us all our rights ranging from education to decisionmaking posts. [passage omitted]

Brothers and sisters, are you aware of what is going on now? The Arabs are trying very hard to make you Muslims; many mosques are being constructed and soon all the existing churches will be turned into mosques. Even if you have become Muslim you will be made a slave because you are a second-class Muslim: The first class Muslims are the Arabs themselves. The SPLA has come out openly to challenge such behavior; we have taken up arms because we have no power no money; we are poor people and will have to fight for our rights because the poverty is brought to us by the Arabs so that we can serve as their slaves.

My brothers who have now joined the militia: I appeal to you to cease your membership in the militia. You should ignore what is being told you by people like Peter Cyrillo and those who lick their plates after they have eaten the fats. We must fight very hard to take away the leadership and the riches from the Arabs. [passage omitted]

The SPLA has told you on many occasions that there are many people in many parts of Sudan who are suffering, but the Arabs are now seeking to deceive by claiming that the southerners are troublemakers and that because they are Christians they do not want Muslims, and that because they are blacks they do not want Arabs. This is only aimed at oppressing people by a system that was left by the British and inherited by the governments in Sudan. [passage omitted]

CHAD

UK Support of French Role in Conflict Noted

AB111120 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Also linked with the Sudanese mediation is the stand taken by the British Government. In fact, the Foreign Office today justified the presence of French troops in Chad and denounced the Libyan Army's occupation of the northern part of our country. This was on the occasion of the private visit to London by Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the British Government believes all foreign troops in Chad should be withdrawn, with the exception of troops there at the invitation of the Chadian Government.

Regarding the Sudanese mediation in the Chadian conflict, which was discussed between Al-Mahdi and Sir Geoffrey Howe, secretary of the Foreign Office, yesterday morning, the spokesman said London welcomes all initiatives that will lead to a settlement.

GUNT Communique Denounces France, Hails OAU Head

AB111240 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1135 GMT 11 Feb 87

["Press Communique" issued by the GUNT in Bardai on 10 February — read by GUNT Information Minister Telroh Gatingar]

[Text] Press Communique of the Transitional National Union Government: At a time when the current OAU chairman, His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, noting the seriousness of the situation in Chad, is again making suitable arrangements to find an African solution to the Chadian tragedy in accordance with (?relevant) OAU resolutions, the GUNT denounces the French imperialist's belligerent maneuvers, that, under false pretenses, seek to internationalize the Chadian conflict which, in fact, is strictly an internal affair.

France has deployed its forces on Chadian (?territory) to complete its colonial reconquest of Chad [words indistinct].

The GUNT wants to draw the attention of African opinion to the extreme gravity of the situation in Chad [words indistinct]; reaffirms its total readiness for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Chad under OAU auspices, without any (?external) interferences. The GUNT calls on all peace- and justice-loving countries and friends of the (?martyred) Chadian people to support the salutary action of [passage indistinct].

Bardai on OAU, French Role

AB111826 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] France's role in the Chadian conflict is the biggest issue on the agenda of the visit to France by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of the People's Republic of Congo, current OAU chairman. The visit to Paris, which began Monday [9 February], is largely dominated by the Chadian crisis, for which the Congolese president is assuming mediation on behalf of Africa.

During the political discussion, held behind closed doors, which offered the opportunity for the Congolese president and French President Francois Mitterrand to exchange opinions, the Chadian problem was discussed at length. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, voted for by African heads of state, whose words are inspired by the Chadian revolution, said it is up to Chadians to find a solution to their internal conflict without outside interference. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso told his French (?hosts) the Chadian crisis is an African issue. He pleaded for the integrity and independence of Chad.

[Unidentified voice recording] Obviously, despite this objective statement by the French Government [words indistinct] invasion and intimidation, Francois Mitterrand tried to create the impression that the French Army went to defend a supposed government in Ndjamena that enjoys the recognition of the OAU, and so forth. But the French president's declaration cannot convince anyone. For, on the judicial level, the presence of French troops in the southern half of Chad is illegal.

France has admitted on several occasions that it has not signed a defense agreement with Chad. How then can it maintain that its forces are not illegally stationed on Chadian soil? The provocative and blundering statement made by the French president is a declaration of war against all Africa, because Francois Mitterrand, considering Chad French property, does not intend to withdraw his forces from Chad. Hence, it is self-evident that the French Government is the (?instigator) of the intransigence, stubborness, and arrogance of the rebel group in Ndjamena toward the OAU. [end recording]

GUNT Vice President Issues Statement on Fighting

LD112329 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] [Announcer] GUNT vice president [Nadjta Yonhombel] issued a statement today which included:

On 11 February 1987, GUNT forces carried out a daring military operation against the forces of mutinous Habre near Fada.

He added: During this operation, GUNT forces were able to inflict heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy.

The GUNT vice president exposed the lies propagated by the radio of the mutinous clique in Ndjamena and relayed by the Western imperialist media. He said these lies do not reflect the truth. He stressed that the military initiative is now in the hands of the National Liberation Army of GUNT.

As usual, Radio Ndjamena clearly tried to propagate that the confrontation that took place near Fada, northeast Chad, was between what it called the Libyan forces and Habre's forces.

He added: It is easier for mutinous Habre's clique, and also for France, to impose absolute silence on and total disregard for all the operations carried out by the Chadian National Liberation Army of GUNT. He said: Here we stress that the Lagos Agreement, which was signed by mutinous Habre, includes a basic condition, which we quote here: The sole actual obstacle to peace in Chad is the presence of the French occupation forces in that country. Chadian GUNT supports the efforts exerted by the OAU chairman to find a solution for the Chadian problem within an African framework and according to an African initiative. GUNT condemns the French presence, which is becoming an occupation force in our country, and stresses its intention to liberate Chad, from west to east and from south to north. [video shows GUNT vice president sitting at table reading statement in French with someone standing near him holding microphone]

[Begin Yonhombel recording in French] A GUNT military communique: The forces of the Government of the National Liberation Union [Les Forces du Gouvernment d'Union National de Liberation], that is to say, the National Liberation Army [ANL], have launched today, 11 February, an operation in Fada against enemy forces. During this clash, the ANL inflicted enormous losses on the enemy ranks, both human and material. This has just been confirmed by the lies of the FAN radio, which have been quoted in profusion by the imperialist media. Today we can tell you that the military initiative is well and truly in the hands of the ANL.

As usual, Ndjamena radio has propagated the thesis that there is a confrontation between an alleged Libyan Army and the enemy forces, because it is easier for the FAN and for the imperialist media, especially France, to overlook in silence the action taking place in the ranks of the ANL and thereby to disregard the high combat feats which the ANL's valiant combatants have carried out.

As far as GUNT is concerned, it will continue its salutary actions to liberate Chad in its entirety, from east to west, from north to south. Today, as we see, we are witnessing a campaign of lies being waged by France, in particular, to be able to justify their neocolonialist reconquest attempts. To our knowledge, there is no defense agreement between Chad and France. This agreement was denounced in 1976 by the Higher Military Council which was led, at the time, by General Felix Malloum, who drew up at the time of the Lagos accords the agreement that was signed by the traitor Hissein Habre, including the following provision, which I quote: The maintenance of French troops in Chad represents an obstacle to the return of peace in this country.

Today, therefore, if one speaks of any force that ought to go away and leave Chad, we see well and truly that this can only be the French force of aggression; that is why GUNT is taking this opportunity to restate, both to national opinion and international opinion, that as long as the French forces, the neocolonialist occupation forces, remain on our territory, it will be illusory to believe that the Chadian problem will have a happy ending in the near future. We also take this opportunity to encourage the salutary actions currently being undertaken by the current OAU chairman, and we call on the goodwill of the peace-loving African countries which want justice, above all the coutnries friendly to Chad, to support the efforts of His Excellency Chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the current OAU chairman, for the Chadian problem to be resolved within the OAU framework and free of imperialist interference. Thank you. [end recording]

GABON

AFP: Bongo Receives GUNT Delegation 10 Feb

AB111025 Paris AFP in French 2133 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Libreville, 10 Feb (AFP) — A three-member GUNT (Libyan-backed Chadian opposition group headed by Acheikh ibn Oumar) delegation was received today by Gabonese President Omar Bongo.

Facho Balaam, the new-GUNT foreign minister, who headed the delegation, pointed out he had come to reiterate to Bongo that only a global and negotiated solution sponsored by the OAU can bring peace to Chad.

France and Libya should not be the only ones to deal with the Chadian issue, Facho Balaam told AFP, and he hailed President Bongo's efforts to include all interested parties in the national reconciliation process.

We are neither pro-Libyan nor anti-Libyan: we are only allies of the Libyans, the new-GUNT minister said.

Facho Balaam, who arrived in Libreville Sunday night from Brazzaville, Congo, will arrive in Lome Wednesday [11 February], where he is expected to be received by the Togolese president.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Dismisses 2 Officials, Makes Appointments

AB101630 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpts] (?Due to) a breach of party discipline, two senior cadres of the MPR have been relieved of their duties. The decision is contained in two ordinances, signed this morning by MPR founding chairman, President Mobutu Sese Seko. [passage omitted]

Under the first ordinance, Citizen Vunduawe to Pemako, state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization, has been relieved of his duties.

Under the second ordinance, Citizen Mbuji wa Mbombo has been relieved of her duties as MPR regional chairperson and governor of Kinshasa.

The two dismissals are said to be caused by a grave departure from party discipline by these senior MPR officials. For this reason, the MPR chairman, supreme guarantor of discipline and law and order within the MPR state-party, was forced to take severe measures.

Under a third ordinance, some state commissioners have swapped posts. Citizen Duga Kugbe Toro, state commissioner for budget, is now state commissioner for territorial administration and decentralization, and State Commissioner for Finance Nyembo Shabani will, until further notice, also assume the responsibilities of state commissioner for budget.

Citizens Vunduawe and Mbuji, who were dismissed, maintain their membership in the MPR Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Under another ordinance signed by the MPR founder, the functions of MPR regional chairman and governor of Kinshasa will henceforth be assumed by Citizen (Nkungugi na Tsikanda), president of the Civil Guard Service.

Under a sixth [number as heard] ordinance signed by the president of the Republic, First State Commissioner Mabi Mulumba has been appointed to the National Security Council. In the absence of the MPR founding chairman, he shall preside over meetings of the National Security Council. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Closes 13th Central Committee Session
AB101437 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Confidence and determination: It was on these two notes that Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman, closed the deliberations of the 13th ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee yesterday at party headquarters in Nsele. In his closing address, the father of the nation expressed the satisfaction of Central Committee members with the determination of Executive Council members to strictly pursue the planned execution of the vast economic, monetary, and financial program that resulted from the decisions of the 12th ordinary session of the MPR Central Committee. In the same context, the MPR founding chairman explained that he would resolutely pursue negotiations with Zaire's external partners to lead to a new recovery program. He hopes to meet with the highest-ranking officials of the IMF and the World Bank during his upcoming visit to Washington.

During the negotiations, Mobutu will lay emphasis on his country's willingness to pursue cooperation with these institutions, but only according to a new formula that must take into account the realities of economic growth in the country. We can never compromise on this point. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

President Receives Cuban Justice Minister

AB111613 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Burkina Faso President Comrade Thomas Sankara received in audience Cuban Justice Minister Comrade Juan Escalona, who is also a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, this morning. Comrade Juan Escalona led the Cuban delegation to the second session of the Cuba-Burkina Faso joint commission meeting, which ended yesterday in Ouagadougou. After the audience, the Cuban minister told the press about the issues he discussed with the president of Burkina Faso.

[Begin Escalona recording in Spanish fading into French translation][Words indistinct] with the president of Burkina Faso to transmit to him the cordial greetings from [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] demonstrates the willingness of Cuba and Burkina Faso in the fields of health, education, agriculture, and construction. [end recording]

Cooperation Protocol Signed

PA112202 Havana International Service in Spanish
0000 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Report from Burkina Faso by Claudio Hastings]

[Text] The second session of the Cuba-Burkina Faso mixed cooperation commission was closed Tuesday in Ouagadougou with the signing of a protocol for greater Cuban cooperation with that African country.

The document, signed by Cuban Justice Minister Juan Escalona and Leandre Bassolet, Burkina Faso's minister of external affairs and cooperation, involves Cuba's cooperation in the fields of health, education, and agriculture. In addition, provisions have been made for the construction and operation by Cuba of a plant to manufacture concrete crossties and for the creation of a ceramics production center with specialized applications.

During the closing speeches of this second Cuban-Burkinabe commission session, the two ministers agreed on the need to become even more united in the struggle against underdevelopment, misery, and imperialist exploitation.

GHANA

'Dissidents' Land in Dinghies on Kong Beach

AB111858 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Newsmen today visited the site where suspected dissidents landed in three rubber dinghies at the Kong beach. It was discovered that two of the dinghies have the capacity to carry 15 men each, while the third one is capable of carrying 10 men. Military experts believe the third dinghy was used as a support vessel. The dinghies had inscriptions that identify them as being Polish-made. Indications are that the group, which is suspected to be of platoon strength, was landed from a bigger vessel.

Radio Calls for Vigilance

AB111540 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Kofi Kyeremeh commentary]

[Text] Last Monday, the police reported the discovery of three dinghies or inflated rubber boats at certain beaches, including Kong and Prampram. The dinghies, the police believed, were used to land some people on the beaches. This disclosure comes at a time of renewed effort by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] aimed at national reconciliation and improving the economy to the benefit of all Ghanaians. It shows that there are still people who do not see anything good in what the PNDC is doing and have sworn to destabilize the country at all costs. Or it may be that these people know that the PNDC is succeeding in its aim and they want to cause confusion to divert resources from the achievement of the PNDC's laudable goal, so that they can come in to resume their part-time cheating and robbing the national coffer.

Several attempts had been made to destabilize the revolution, but these have been found by the security agencies, with the able support of the vigilant people. We know from experience that when such attempts fail, these nation wreckers resort to desperate measures to paralyze some strategic installations in the country, to the discomfort of citizens. This is where the calls for vigilance by the general public, the CDO [Civil Defense Organization], CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], and the militia is necessary to stop the diabolical activities of these men. For, without the vigilance of the masses, we cannot move as a nation.

In effect, we would be allowing people whose intentions are to sell the country to foreign powers to have their way. Most of these people who are living outside the country at the expense of some big Western powers whose sole aim is to dictate to small nations as to what to do at a given time will surely exploit the resources of this country to their advantage, leaving the people impoverished, as it is happening in some countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

In effect, they have nothing good to offer. Since the police have already asked everyone, especially house owners and landlords, to report to them any suspicious visitors and furnish full particulars of persons who arrived from outside the country, there is the need for vigilance on the part of the people to be able to uncover the activities of these desperate men. The people should not be afraid to give up these suspicious visitors in our midst. This is the time for CDR's within the community to call meetings to discuss the movements of recent visitors within their area, to be able to uncover those whose activities are not in the interest of the revolution.

Loan Agreement Signed With FRG 11 February
AB112059 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Ghana is to receive an amount of DM16.5 million from the FRG this year. An agreement to this effect was signed by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, and the West German ambassador to Ghana, Wolf-Dietrich Vogel in Accra today. Nana Ya Achiman reports:

The signing of the agreement, normally referred to as a government-to-government agreement, will enable the Government of the FRG to prepare the main loan agreement to be signed between the two countries, in order to make disbursement possible.

The amount of DM16.5 million, which was committed during 1984 inter-government consultations, is to be disbursed and transferred into the economy. DM3 million will go to the water supply sector, DM5 million to the agro-industrial sector and DM8.4 million to the transport sector. [figures as heard] [passage omitted]

MALI

Traore Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message
AB111246 Bamako Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] President Moussa Traore yesterday received in audience His Excellency Yevgeniy Nersesov, Soviet ambassador to Mali, who bore a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. This message of congratulations is in connection with the verdict of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

In his message, Mr Gorbachev emphasized the efforts of General Moussa Traore to restore peace between Mali and Burkina Faso and to transform our subregion into a zone of peace and development. The CPSU general secretary said this example should be followed in the search for solutions to conflicts between various peoples around the world. The Soviet ambassador assured the president of Moscow's support in Mali's development efforts.

After recalling the excellent relations between Bamako and Moscow, President Moussa Traore made a general review of cooperation between the two countries and reiterated Mali's constant concern for maintaining and developing relations of good-neighborliness with all countries of the subregion. President Moussa Traore furthermore recalled the close relationship between peace and development, and he stressed the commitment of Mali, its people, and party to make every effort to create and consolidate genuine peace in the world.

SENEGAL

Opposition Head Charged in Link to False Reports
AB111543 Paris AFP in French 1124 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Dakar, 11 Feb (AFP) — Abdoulaye Wade, leader of Senegal's main opposition party, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), has been charged with complicity in the circulation of untrue reports and with offending the head of state, according to a statement issued by his party and confirmed on Wednesday by judicial sources.

Mr Wade, a lawyer and a parliamentarian, was charged for his statement in an interview to the Senegalese magazine *Promotion*. The director of that magazine was sentenced to a year in jail in 1985 for printing untrue reports and offending the head of state. He was granted amnesty 6 months later. In the interview, Mr Wade, who could not be charged because he was abroad, charged that under the cover of the state, goods were smuggled into the country on the presidential plane, right under the nose of customs men.

Mr Wade, who is out on bail, said that in the interview he expressed his opinion as a parliamentarian and as a citizen on a problem of morality, without directly implicating the head of state.

The date for the hearing has not yet been fixed. Mr Wade is liable to a jail term of between 6 months and 3 years and a fine of between 100,000 and 1.5 million CFA francs. A team of approximately 20 Senegalese and foreign lawyers will defend Mr Wade, the statement said.

SIERRA LEONE

SDAR Emissaries Deliver Message to President
AB111746 Paris AFP in French 1322 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Freetown, 11 Feb (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President General Joseph Momoh today received two emissaries from SDAR, who were bearers of a message from the Polisario Front leadership. The contents of the message were not disclosed. According to Foreign Ministry officials in Freetown, Messrs Mansour Omar and Mokhtar Brahim, head of the SDAR diplomacy and the SDAR ambassador to Addis Ababa, respectively, also informed Gen Momoh of developments in the conflict with Morocco and reaffirmed the Polisario Front's determination to continue the war relentlessly.

Mr Omar thanked Sierra Leone for the support given to Polisario during the recent UN General Assembly session. President Momoh reaffirmed this support and called on Morocco to open negotiations with the front. The SDAR delegation will leave Freetown today for Liberia.

ANGOLA

All Links With U.S., South Africa 'Remain Broken'

AU111558 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Lisbon, Feb 11 (AFP) — All links between the Angolan Government and the two main countries funding the UNITA guerrilla group — South Africa and the United States — remain broken, Interior Minister Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues has said.

Mr. Rodrigues, speaking to journalists in Angola on Tuesday, was quoted by the official ANGOP news agency as denying reports that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos had asked to be invited to visit the United States.

Given last year's visit to Washington by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the U.S.-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), Mr. dos Santos could not consider such a possibility, he said.

The United States does not have diplomatic relations with Angola.

Mr. Rodrigues also noted that all contacts with South Africa had been broken off after a South African commando attack on Angola's northern oil-producing enclave of Cabinda in May 1985.

A South African soldier, who is still being held, was captured during that attack.

South Africa, Angola and the United States had previously been involved in talks to try to resolve the crisis in Namibia, a South African-ruled territory which borders Angola to the south.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano in Gaza Province on Working Visit

MB051441 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 5 Feb 87

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano today started a working visit to the southern Gaza Province. The aim of the visit is to know the security situation and the hunger problem in the province. The Mozambican leader today will visit economic and social infrastructures and will meet party and government officials of Gaza Province. Yesterday, President Chissano concluded his program of work in Maputo City which began last weekend. The president announced that the City Council will be restructured in order to make them more operational. He said the work of restructuring the councils is underway at the state level. In a meeting with the Maputo City Council officials, the president heard problems faced by the council.

Speaks on Problems in Gaza

[Editorial Report] Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1815 GMT on 10 February 1987 carries a recorded speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at a rally held in Malaisse, Gaza Province, on 8 February.

President Chissano says that he and "other officials have come to Gaza to learn how we must organize our party, how to educate our people so that the latter can understand the tasks of our party. They are here to learn how to improve the construction and water sectors, and how to fight against drought. They wish to know how to better till the land, organize the country's trade, and defend the country." He said: "Prior to the death of our president, the party and state embarked on the very arduous and tedious task of studying the country's situation. We concluded that our country is extremely poor. Nowadays our country lives off handouts. The little sugar we have today has been given to us. Why? Because the Marromeu and Luabo sugar estates have been destroyed by the armed bandits. Other sugar estates are not functioning normally because machinery has not been repaired, because we do not have money to buy spare parts. Those who used to lend us money, for us to pay high interest rates, no longer do this. They now say we must pay first and then they will give us the spare parts. That is why we do not have sugar. We used to pay for the spare parts with sugar. That is the situation in our country."

President Chissano then says: "Today we have to buy cotton from abroad to manufacture a few clothes, whereas we used to export cotton in the past. Why can't we sell cotton today? First, because the armed bandits have burned the tractors and placed the cotton plantations we had opened in Nampula, Cabo Delgado, Niassa, and Zambezia Provinces under siege. When we ask foreign countries for more tractors to work the cotton plantations, they refuse because we must first pay our debts. Everything we buy today is imported, and because we do not have enough money, most of the things are donated to us. The rice, wheat flour, and bread we eat in Maputo today have all been donated. Even these donations are not enough to distribute to the people. We have to ask permission to the donors to sell the goods to the people; otherwise we would not be able to (?make it)."

Chissano adds: "What is the solution? You already know that our country has nothing, it has no money. We only have air, the land, and the people. What must we do? Should we cry? Can we live like this? These were the issues that the government and the party dealt with. But we first asked ourselves whether the government was wrong, whether the party had chosen the wrong path. In order to find the answers to these questions we must first ask what we found in the country. We found out that the country had 9 million inhabitants, of which 300,000 were foreigners. These were the ones who drank tea three to four times a day. They had bread and (?sugar) everyday. They drove in cars and wore (?trousers and shirts). [Words indistinct] that is what we found out. However, when we arrived here we did not find money in the coffers. When the foreigners left they took (?the money). The factories I have talked about did not belong to us. These factories were in debt to Portugal and other countries. So we did not own any money when we started working."

After dealing with the policies the government implemented soon after independence, President Chissano says: "Our party and government are not wrong. Our party and government are on the right path. Our principles are the right ones and the path to

solving our problems is the one we have been following. This is what made us move forward 1975 to 1980. Now, we see that we no longer have 9 million to feed, but rather 14 million. These people have become used to bathing and washing their clothes with soap. That is why we have shortages of soap. People are now used to eating wheat bread. People no longer keep the fire burning until the next day because they now have matches, but we no longer have matches. People are now used to kerosene lamps since they no longer light the fire by their huts. However, we do not have kerosene."

Chissano adds: "In Mozambique we must rely on our own strength. That is why our government has adopted a program which says that our people must be organized to produce. In order for the people to produce, it is necessary to compensate those who work. We know that the family sector is the one that produces more, and that it will produce even more if people are organized in cooperatives. So, the state has decided to give technical support to the family and cooperative sectors of production. The government has also decided to raise the prices of the goods that it will buy from the producer."

Detailing the products whose prices are to be increased, President Chissano says: "We have decided to pay the best prices to those who produce more cashew nuts. These people will have priority in the distributions of clothes, because with their cashew nuts we can buy more clothes. The price of cashew nuts will increase fourfold. [applause] However, clothes will cost more, but the price will be compansatory. The price of cotton will also be increased fourfold." He adds: "We are going to increase the price of goods so that those who produce them will be the first to benefit."

Turning to the solution of the country's problems, President Chissano says: "I have said that our misery has come about as the result of bandits. Our government and party studied the situation and the answer is that we must use weapons and hoes together. A factory has got workers and they must defend it. Workers must defend their own farms. The soldiers will be used in the battlefront where they will eliminate the armed bandits. If the bandits manage to evade the soldiers and try to reach the factories and farms, they will meet the resistance of workers. We must fight exactly the same way as we did against Portuguese colonialism in that everyone took part, women and men, children and old people."

FPLM Forces Free 10,800 in Manica in 1986

MB071846 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Feb 87

[Text] Last year, FPLM forces freed 10,800 citizens who were forced to live with armed bandits in Manica Province. This is contained in a report from the Manica Province party committee secretariat presented at the seventh session of the provincial committee held recently. The same report stresses that last year, the enemy centered its destabilization acts in the province's central, northern, and southern regions to prevent the holding of the second general elections and implementation of the Beira Corridor project. Despite FPLM actions on the battlefront, some districts continue to suffer from armed bandit criminal actions, according to the report. It also points out that approximately 2,000 young men have been mobilized by the Mozambique Youth Organization to defend the fatherland.

NAMIBIA

SWAFT: SWAPO Continuing Civilian Intimidation

MB101537 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek Feb 10 SAPA — Six civilians died in two separate incidents in northern SWA/Namibia last Saturday when they picked up unexploded mortar bombs in the veld, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

The first bomb exploded about 7 km south east of Ondangua at about 6pm and the second 20 km south of Ondangua an hour later. The names of the dead were not released and the police are investigating.

The SWAFT said in a statement that the death of a 15-year-old boy and the maiming of two other civilians in a bomb blast outside an Oshakati commercial bank last Friday indicated that SWAPO's military wing was still concentrating on the intimidation of Ovambo civilians. SWAPO insurgents killed two civilians and injured six others in landmine blasts to date this year, the statement said.

"Statistics underscore that SWAPO terorists are still avoiding armed contact with the security forces wherever possible." Of the 59 armed encounters and ambushes in the war zone to date this year, only six were initiated by SWAPO insurgents, the statement said.

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister Rejects U.S. Sanctions Report

'Negative, Unfounded' Approach

MB111631 Johannesburg Television Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] A special advisory committee on American policy has found that normal relations with South Africa would be impossible until apartheid was scrapped. The committee was formed after sanctions were implemented against South Africa and after President Reagan requested that a representative body advise him on America's policy towards South Africa. The advisory committee says it is concerned that the basis for multiracial accommodation in South Africa is rapidly being eroded. The committee believes that the South African Government will intensify internal control and economic and military pressure on neighboring states.

The committee has also found that South Africa overestimates the communist threat and that increasing conflict in South Africa would not inevitably lead to a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Reacting to the report, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said it was a continuation of the negative and unfounded approach followed by Congress. He said this was the committee's manner of looking for solutions to the problems of South Africa without giving any recognition to the government. He said these people now thought of the government as a loose-standing entity which could be discarded.

Report 'Ghastly Attack'

MB111911 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has reacted sharply to a report calling for greater international pressure on South Africa presented to President Reagan as a proposal. He also said that his American counterpart, Mr George Shultz, is not welcome in South Africa if he wants to discuss such a report. For more news about events in Parliament we cross over to Freek Robinson, our political correspondent.

[Robinson] The special advisory group appointed by President Reagan of the United States as an advisory body on relations with South Africa has recommended that sustained international pressure on South Africa should be applied to force the government to negotiate with black leaders. The advisory group says in its report that the U.S. policy of constructive engagement with South Africa has failed and that the United States should involve Britain, France, Japan, and Israel in a multilateral program of sanctions against South Africa. The group also recommends that the U.S. secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, visit South Africa shortly. Furthermore, it recommends that contact with groups such as the ANC, the PAC, the UDF, AZAPO, and Inkatha should be extended and the restrictions on official contacts with banned official groups should be eliminated. Regarding South Africa's strategic minerals, the group says any interruption in mineral supplies to the United States is not enough reason to determine the U.S. policy toward South Africa. The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, reacted to the report this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Botha] As far as I am concerned I hope the whole of South Africa will take note of this ghastly attack, which was predicted by the state president. It is imperative that the country should give a clear answer to the question of whether strangers in other countries, governments, and committees should determine the future of South Africa.

[Unidentified reporter] In the light of what you have just said, will Mr George Shultz be welcome in South Africa?

[Botha] That will depend on what Mr Shultz will want to do here. Mr Shultz will not be welcome if he wants to discuss a report such as that with us. We will solve our problems by ourselves. That report contains the most arrogant views I have ever seen.

[Reporter] Mr Botha, how much weight does the report carry. What are the chances that it will become U.S. policy?

[Botha] I do not know. I doubt if President Reagan can be influenced by all the recommendations in that report. Take, for example, the view that we are now responsible for the close contact between the ANC and the SACP. We are being blamed, but the wooing between these two organizations has been going on for decades, long before the NP came to power. You see, facts are not being considered. The only things being sought are excuses to denounce this government. [end recording]

Radio Examines Report

MB120534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The wisdom and the practicality of sanctions have caused disagreements between Western governments and divided public opinion abroad. The latest manifestation of this comes in a report by a panel of 12 top-level Americans who spent more than a year studying United States policy toward South Africa.

Not only did they disagree among themselves on the efficacy of sanctions but their report, in calling for a multilateral sanctions program by Western nations, has merely underscored the divisions in Western ranks on the question of sanctions.

Ironically, too, the panel calls for sanctions based on the American model — yet it is the United States which has punched a gigantic hole in her own sanctions package.

The impact of the report is weakened significantly because of the declining influence of the United States in South Africa following the hostile action on sanctions taken by the American Congress last year and disinvestment by leading American corporations. Its value is further eroded because of the myths and fables on the South African situation that it seeks to perpetuate.

One such myth is that the African National Congress is a legitimate and broadly representative political party. This parrot-cry assessment comes at the very time when the African National Congress is reported to have made certain changes in its leadership in an effort to play down its communist connections.

Coming as they do hot on the heels of a meeting at which the American secretary of state censured the leader of the ANC for the organization's intimate links with the South African Communist Party, the reported changes, appear to be prompted by political expediency.

The director of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism in London says bluntly that the changes are cosmetic, made in response to pressure from Western governments: that the communists have taken over the ANC, that the Kremlin does not allow itself to be shrugged off that easily, and that the African National Congress is not ready for negotiation because it has still not given up violence.

It is against this background that the hoary demand that the South African Government should negotiate with the ANC is flawed and meaningless. Those making this proposition should rather address themselves to the continuing commitment of the

African National Congress and its leadership to violence, terrorism and revolution.

By employing their energies in trying to persuade ANC leaders to participate in the democratic process, their professed concern for South Africa, and South Africans, might have a better chance of enjoying some measure of influence within South Africa.

Official Evaluates Foreign Debt Repayment

MB111646 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 10 Feb 87

[Interview with Dr Chris Stals, chairman of the South African Debt Standstill Committee, by Jerry Schuitema on the "Network" program, introduced by John Bishop — live]

[Text][Bishop] Negotiations on the South African debt standstill are reaching a crucial stage. The interim agreement, the so-called Leutwiler proposals in which South Africa was committed to a repayment of 5 percent of her foreign debt, comes to an end in June. Now a new arrangement is being hammered out by the varying parties. The chairman of the South African Debt Standstill Committee, Dr Chris Stals, speaks to our economics editor Jerry Schuitema.

[Stals] When South Africa introduced the debt standstill arrangement at the end of August 1985, South Africa's total foreign debt amounted to approximately $24 billion. The very substantial surpluses we have had on the current account of the balance of payments in the last 2 years enabled us to make important repayments on the outstanding amount of foreign debt. It is estimated that we have reduced this total amount by approximately $3 billion. So if we should not value the outstanding debt at the exchange rate and the prices that applied at the end of August 1985, the outstanding amount will now be approximately $21 billion.

[Schuitema] The timetable for a new agreement — how does that [words indistinct]

[Stals] [Words indistinct] arrangement is managed in terms of the so-called interim debt arrangement or the Leutwiler agreement. This agreement was entered into with the foreign creditors of South Africa in February-March last year, 1986, and it will remain in force until the 30 June 1987. South Africa has undertaken to make certain repayments in terms of this agreement and to continue to pay interest on the total amount of the outstanding foreign debt. Certain amounts were left outside of the repayment restrictions, but it is a condition of the interim debt arrangements that there should be a major review of the situation not later than April 1987.

[Schuitema] Now with that [words indistinct] how do you see the options and are you quite happy with prospects?

[Stals] Well, it is still early days in this process of negotiating a new arrangement with the foreign creditors. There are a number of options that we have to consider at this stage. An easy way out of the existing situation would be to extend the interim debt arrangement for another 1-year or 15-month period. It is an agreement that worked well. We believe it worked well, and I think most of the foreign creditors of South Africa are satisfied with the way in which this interim debt arrangement was applied. So that may be an easy option just to extend it — agree on certain new ratios and percentages and continue to apply exactly the same arrangement for another second interim debt arrangement period. But in our discussions with foreign bankers recently many proposals were made, perhaps, more constructive, more positive proposals, and it will be very difficult to discuss all these various options at this stage, but we are considering a number of possible alternatives and possible changes to the existing agreement.

[Schuitema] The 3 billion that you referred to last year was a considerable hump in terms of capital outflow for South Africa. In the broadest terms one understands that you have, the detail would depend on the negotiation, but would one be looking at a similar kind of amount or something even larger do you think this year?

[Stals] We are guided in our negotiations by our projections on what we think South Africa can afford. I must make this clear that our approach is firstly what kind of a domestic economic growth rate can South Africa attain in the next 18 months or the next 15 months or the next 2 years. And from that assumption on what economic growth rate we can attain or what is a realistic assumption on what is possible for the next period, we then work back to what the balance of payments surplus or deficit should amount to if we should be able to get that economic growth rate. So this will again be our approach. We will start off by asking ourselves what will South Africa be able to afford in the next period, and this is what we will be prepared to negotiate about.

[Schuitema] So it is affording in terms of growth, therefore, growth is the priority.

[Stals] Yes, certainly from a South African point of view economic growth is the first priority and if we get a higher economic growth rate we will have an increase in spending in South Africa. We will have an increase in imports into the country. We will have a smaller surplus on the current account, and we will be able to repay less foreign debt.

[Schuitema] From after this period do you definitely see the hump being crossed at one or other stage in terms of debt?

[Stals] We still have fairly heavy demands on us on the balance of payments. We can think for example of our commitment to repay loans raised from the IMF in 1982. In terms of the existing repayment program, the balance of these outstanding loans must be repaid in 1987. So I think that 1987 will be still be a difficult year for us. Once we come tc the end of 1987 and early 1988 we would have worked down a lot of the commitments outside of the net, the unrestricted repayments and I think 1988 should then be an easier year from a point of repayments on the capital account of the balance of payments.

[Schuitema] In terms, then, of new credit: the more we pay back is it easier to get new credit?

[Stals] Yes, I think in the longer term that is a very important argument. One may perhaps feel that at this stage that from a

very selfish short-term point of view, we should not make any repayments to the foreign creditors, but I am sure by making repayments at this stage we are buying credit worthiness, we are gaining some of our lost credibility, and in the longer term it will be a small price to pay to continue to repay capital at this stage and that I am sure will in end benefit us because we will be able to raise new loans again.

Tutu, Boesak Reject May Elections as 'Farce'

MB111417 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who is a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, and Alan Boesak, head of the UDF [title as heard], have condemned the general elections for South Africa's white minority in May. These two distinguished figures called on the white population not to be deceived by this farce, which they described as a substitute for truly democratic elections, which should include all South African people.

Rajbansi Qualifies Support for Group Areas Act

MB091855 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1724 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] House of Delegates Feb 9 SAPA — The House of Delegates would "under no circumstances" administer the Group Areas Act if more land was not granted to Indians, the chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said today.

Speaking during the no-confidence debate, he also called for combined action by the Indian and Coloured houses and "those who will join us from the House of Assembly" to "reshape the political direction of South Africa".

Mr Rajbansi said the House of Delegates had adopted a pragmatic approach to the Group Areas Act but would abandon it if legislation for the granting of more land to Indians was not speeded up. The Indian administration would refuse to be involved in the removal of people in terms of the Group Areas Act. "Under no circumstances are we going to promote the removal of people. We are not going to do the dirty job of the Group Areas Act," he said.

Mr Rajbansi said the House was morally obliged to help displaced people and would "ensure that people are not removed from white areas."

"We are not going to take things lying down. We must use every opportunity to knock apartheid and injustice at every turn. We must stop playing marbles.

"With the combined forces of the House of Representatives and those willing to join us form the House of Assembly, we can reshape the political direction of this country.

"This house has a veto — let us use the veto."

Mr Rajbansi said the National Party was the "forerunner of reform. The day they are not I will stand up in this house and say so." Peaceful reform was in the hands of Afrikaners but no member of his Ministers Council was "married to the NP".

Mr Rajbansi said the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba was "one of the best exercises in negotiating" in South Africa, adding that the NPP [National Peoples Party] had supported the proposals while expressing reservations about splitting the whites into English and Afrikans groups. He appealed to political parties not to "play with fire" by using the proposals as "a political football." The Indaba should form an important part of the basis for negotiations with the central government, he said. "The conclusions are more important for the future of South Africa than cheap point-scoring in party politics."

Vlok Releases List of 4,000 Emergency Detainees

MB120901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0853 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town February 12 SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, today tabled a list in Parliament of almost 4,000 names of detainees held under emergency regulations. The detainees named, some of whom were still in custody, were held for 30 days or longer in terms of the emergency regulations. He also issued a statement saying that despite other detentions which had been briefer than the 30 days qualifying for inclusion in the list, there had never been anything like the numbers claimed by the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the Progressive Federal Party, which had claimed there had been between 20,000 and 29,000 since June 12 last year. He added that more than 1,000 of those on the list had already been before the courts facing charges of murder, arson, malicious damage to property, intimidation and assault.

Among the detainees, some were unfortunately youths and included three under the age of 12; 18 under 13; 91 under 14; and 169 under-15. "It must be noted that youths over 14 are considered fully accountable in law," the minister said.

He had published the list in terms of the requirements of the Public Safety Act.

He said the police investigation into further offences arising from unrest continued and prosecutions would follow the progress made by investigations.

As the detention of any individual was always a sensitive matter, it was handled with circumspection and only when it was, in accordance with Regulation 3 (1) of the emergency regulations, necessary for:

— the maintenance of the public order;

— the safety of the public;

— the safety of the particular individual; or

— the ending of the State of Emergency.

Many of the detentions were in fact for the prevention of unrest — an internationally accepted action.

The detention of children was open to reckless exploitation by certain individuals to the detriment of the country and therefore it was handled with great care and responsibility, Mr Vlok said. "I wish to point out that it is not so-called callousness towards innocent youths which is at issue but the combating of revolutionary inspired crime." It was a fact that children as young as 12 had acted as judges in peoples courts and had even sentenced people to death.

"As it is in the best interest of the youths themselves, they are held separate from convicted and awaiting-trial prisoners. Their detention provides them with the maximum security and is located as close as possible to their parental home. As soon as possible after being detained a youth's parents are traced and informed."

Mr Vlok then draws attention to youth detention and crime statistics in England and Wales where in 1985, 30 per cent of all crime was committed by children between the age of 10 and 17, rising to 54 per cent for the 10 to 21 age group.

Mr Vlok said the detainees were treated in strict accordance with the prescribed emergency regulations. Those who demanded the unconditional release of detainees, particularly youths, should take note of the "shocking communist propaganda disseminated in South Africa which openly encourages youths to commit public violence and even murder". "They must also take note of the long-term psychiatric effect it must have on a child when he is forced to attend or participate in the public burning of live people by way of, for instance, the so-called necklace method. It is when such cruel and callous acts are forced on communities that it becomes the duty of the government to curb it, even if it means detaining people," the minister said.

PFP's Suzman Disputes Numbers

MB121140 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA — Thousands of short-term detainees accounted for discrepancies between official figures and those estimated by the Progressive Federal Party, Mrs Helen Suzman, said today. She was reacting to the listing by the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, of about 4,000 names of people who had been detained since June 12, some of whom had since been released.

In his statement Mr Vlok said the official figure of 4,000 detainees did not come close to the 20,000 to 29,000 detainees estimated by the Detainees Parents Support Committee and the PFP.

Mrs Suzman said the minister's figures did not take into account the figure of detainees held for less than 30 days. "There must be many thousands in this category."

"Exaggerations anyway should be blamed on him and his predecessor for consistently refusing to release the names of detainees when requested by me during the recess."

Mrs Suzman said the minister's list of children also excluded those aged sixteen and over. The Childrens Act defines children as being under 18 years.

"The South African public should also be told that the persons detained under emergency regulations are by no means the only people detained without trial in the country. There are also those, numbers as yet unknown, detained under the Internal Security Act Sections 28, 29, 30, 50 and 50a. I have no doubt that large numbers were detained under 50 and 50a, which are the 14 day and 180 day sections.

"The whole system, when applied to children, is a disgrace to a civilized country which South Africa purports to be."

Terms of Reference in Ad Investigation Published

MB111508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1403 GMT 11 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 11, SAPA — A notice appeared in the *Government Gazette* in Pretoria today detailing the terms of references of the Munnik Commission of Inquiry into the "Un-Ban the ANC" advertisement which appeared in newspapers nationwide on January 8. This was one of the terms of reference gazetted in Pretoria today for the one-man commission appointed to investigate the advertisement. The commission is chaired by Mr Justice G.G.A. Munnik. According to the notice, the commissions terms of reference are:

"To investigate and report on —

"(A) In which newspapers advertisements concerning the ANC appeared on January 8 1987;

"(B) By whom or on behalf of whom the advertisements were placed;

"(C) How, how much and by whom or on behalf of whom the newspapers were paid for the publication of the advertisements;

"(D) What the source was of the funds that were used to pay for the advertisements and especially also with reference to a report in the *Cape Times* of 5 February 1987 according to which the UDF gave a bank guaranteed cheque for R100,000.00 for the placing of the advertisements;

"(E) Whether Mister Chris Ball was in any way involved in the financial arrangements concerning the payment for the placing of the advertisements; and

"(F) Any relevant aspect that may more fully explain the aforementioned matter."

The commission is named the "Commission of Inquiry Into Certain Advertisements" in the *Gazette*, Number 10612.

It has been suggested that the commission may summon the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to give evidence relating to his allegation that Mr Ball, head of Barclays Bank in South Africa, possibly financed the advertisements.

The normal Commissions Act regulations applicable to the commission were also proclaimed.

ANC Ad Lawyer Reacts to Prosecution Threat

MB090750 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Attorney Krish Naidoo, who placed the "Un-Ban the ANC" advertisements, has reacted to reports that the state may prosecute him. Yesterday it was reported that a docket had been opened concerning Mr Naidoo's involvement with the advertisement commemorating the ANC's 75th anniversary, and that he could be charged under the Internal Security Act or State of Emergency laws. But the civil rights lawyer says he will still bring action against the state if he is unsuccessfully charged:

[Begin Naidoo recording] My attitude is that, in the event of this happening, I would certainly institute an action against the state for malicious prosecution on the ground that I was merely an agent in the circumstances. [end recording]

Government To Provide Agricultural Relief Funds

MB091522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1412 GMT 9 Feb 87

[Text] Parliament February 9 SAPA — The government is to provide R237 million to assist in the reconstruction of the agricultural sector, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced today.

He said the recommendations of the state president's Economic Advisory Committee had been handed to the Jacobs Committee after the completion of its investigation into the problems facing farmers.

The Jacobs Committee had now completed its task in assessing the practicabilities of these proposals.

"It affords me much pleasure to announce that an amount of R117 million will be included in the main estimates as the first installment in a five-year programme for the reconstruction of the agricultural sector in the drought-stricken areas.

"A further amount of some R120 million will also be made available for various other assistance programmes to the agricultural sector."

His colleague, the minister of agriculture, would determine the particulars.

Pik Botha Appoints New Envoy to Transkei

MB120827 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Excerpt] Cape Town Feb 12 SAPA — The National Party MP for Bloemfontein North, Mr Gert Terblanche, has been appointed ambassador to Transkei, according to a statement by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Terblanche replaces Mr Marais Steyn, who returns to South Africa. [passage omitted]

Unrest Report Issued on 11 Feb Incidents

MB120821 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 12 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria Feb 12 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 0001 to 2400 February 11:

"Three black youths petrol-bombed the house of Mr Enoch Mtakati in Thumahole (Parys) yesterday. Minimal damage was caused and one youth (16 years) was arrested by the security forces.

"An unidentified person fired at a security force vehicle in Chesterville (Durban) yesterday. No injuries or arrests were reported and damage to the vehicle was minimal.

"About 300 black radicals threw stones at the Makhumbuza secondary school in Umlazi (Durban) yesterday. No damage was caused and the security forces dispersed the group with tear-smoke."

Press Comments on Current Problems, Issues

MB120650 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Right-Wing Threat

"There is still a great deal of pressure for Right-wing unity and there is still time before nomination day for some arrangement to be achieved," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 11 February. "If there was an electoral arrangement between the Right-wing parties, it would bring more English-speaking voters into the Nat [NP] fold, as there is a widespread fear of Right-wing successes, particularly if they are achieved with the help of the militant and militaristic AWB. Indeed, fear of the Right is greater than fear of Left." "If the two Right-wing parties can get their act together, they will be a formidable combination, particularly on the Transvaal Platteland and in blue-collar areas."

THE STAR Critical of PFP Defector

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 11 February notes that "just as the official Opposition in the House of Assembly made political capital out of the resignation of Mr Wynand Malan [NP MP for Randburg], so Nationalists will make political capital out of the resignation of Mr Horace van Rensburg [PFP MP for Bryanston]. That is as it should be. Both resignations need to be kept in perspective." "There is, of course, one fundamental difference between the resignations of Mr van Rensburg and Mr Malan. Mr van Rensburg's farewell message to the PFP raised political issues that will do little more than muddy the already distressingly discoloured waters of what is likely to be a dirty election campaign. Mr Malan's reasons for leaving his party strike at the heart of South Africa's problems: How all races will live together and share power in a common country."

Sparks Criticizes Interference in Angola

Allister Sparks writes in the "My View" column on the same page: "It used to be a matter of principle to the Nationalist Government that we did not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. No longer. Today we are the rogue imperialists of southern Africa. We raid our neighbours, blockade them and support rebel movements trying to overthrow their governments." "Our rulers declare that they can have nothing to do with organisations that use violence to achieve their political objectives, yet in Angola they are supporting an organisation that is waging the bloodiest guerrilla war this region has seen." "This is not an edifying role for a regional superpower. Yet it could so easily be otherwise. When one looks at the vast potential of these neighboring states — Angola with oil, diamonds, iron ore and perhaps the best agricultural possibilities in Africa — one realises what an economic explosion could take place in this region if South Africa were to gear itself to its development instead of its destabilisation."

BUSINESS DAY: NP Lacks Positive Vision

"The message delivered yesterday by the Governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, is not so much new as timely: only the spark of real confidence is needed to catapult the country into a period of rapid growth," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 11 February. "De Kock added a sombre rider: neither short-term nor long-term economic policies can succeed without comprehensive further political reform in an atmosphere of law and order. He does not suggest, as many of government's dedicated enemies do, that there has been no reform in recent years, or that is was irrelevant." "What is lacking, as De Kock says, is a more positive vision of SA's political, constitutional and economic future. And no such vision emanates from the ruling party as it seeks reform without change, and tries to impose order without justice. The price of such lack of vision, is quite simply, SA's future."

CAPE TIMES Criticizes P.W. Botha

"There are signs of acute unease among supporters of Mr P.W. Botha over the Ball affair," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 10 February. "The incident underscores what has been apparent for months: Mr Botha is losing his grip on politics. The number of people who have felt the lash of his tongue grows by the day. He is increasingly vulnerable, politically unsteady. The Botha Problem is growing. Who will stand up and simply declare: South Africa cannot afford you any longer?"

Paper on Mini Budget

A second editorial on the same page notes that "yesterday's mini-budget handouts by the Minister of Finance represent a sensible package of morale boosters that dampens accusations of electioneering with taxpayers' funds. Essentially the government has given notice of a holding operation on the economy until the main budget, presumably at mid-year. We agree, however, with those who believe the present is no time to mark time on the economic front, and we are convinced that the bureacratic nature of National Party rule and its neo-socialist tendencies will prove costly to the country."

BEELD Approves Mini Budget

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 11 February comments on the mini-budget saying it is "an encouraging package, without excessiveness and election gimmicks, which has been positively received by experts in the business sector." But, "opposition leaders have accused the Minister of Finance of opportunism and of unethically dealing out sweets, and even discriminating against the white man." *Beeld* believes this indicates "the frustration of the opposition which until the 6 May election will not allow any opportunity to score points go by, even if it is at the cost of the general interest of the country."

Threat to Afrikaner Survival

Piet Muller asks in his "Political Image" column on the same page how "such a small group of people like the Afrikaner can survive among the masses of Africa." "How can the Afrikaner live together with the other people of Africa without being in a constant state of war?" "A small group like the Afrikaner walks around constantly with the fear that it may be wiped out completely. Not only through war, but also if the situation changes so drastically that it can no longer give free expression to its language, culture, and its aims as a people. That is why the Afrikaner cannot accept the same solution as did the English-speaking people in the then Rhodesia." Muller believes that South Africa is "like a painful boil" to the rest of Africa. "This view is increasingly being shared by the rest of the world — and South Africa's isolation is becoming greater. The greatest part of the international community is no longer interested in a just solution for South Africa, but for the sake of peace wants to get rid of the white regime — which in its way is not aiding a settlement plan. It is becoming all the more clear that an internal reconciliation will only be reached if the Afrikaner can reconcile himself with 'Africa'. But is there still enough vision for this?"

SWAZILAND

Paper Reports Government Deports ANC Members

MB120932 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 16

[By Pat Jele]

[Text] About five members of the African National Congress, (ANC) were over the past weekend deported out of the country to countries of their choices. Eight more who are still serving their jail terms in the country are to be deported immediately they finish their sentences in jail.

The commissioner of police, Mr Sandile Mdziniso, said yesterday that those deported went to other African states, but could not mention the countries.

Some of the ANC serving their sentences in jail have been convicted of illegal entry into the country and some for unlawful possession of arms of war. One of the ANC cadre who is serving a long jail term in the country, is Mduduzi Sithole, who has been jailed for four years without an option of a fine.

The others are serving sentences less than 200 days imprisonment in separate prisons in the country.